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# Household Projections for Scotland's Strategic Development Plan Areas and National Parks

**2014-based**

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A National Statistics publication for Scotland

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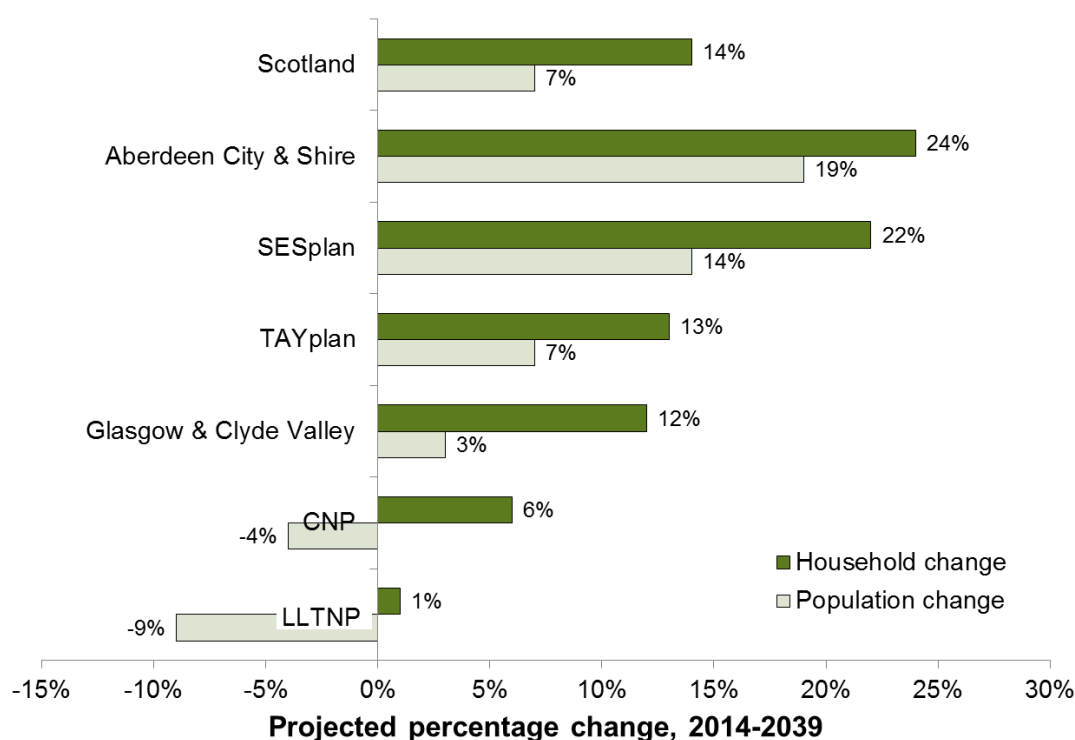


## 1. Main Points

The number of households is projected to increase in every National Park and Strategic Development Plan (SDP) area in Scotland from 2014 to 2039 ([Figure 1](#)). The increase in households in each National Park (one per cent increase in Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park and six per cent increase in Cairngorms National Park) is projected to be lower than in Scotland as a whole<sup>1</sup> (14 per cent). The increase in households in the SDP areas is projected to vary from 12 per cent in Glasgow & Clyde Valley to 24 per cent in Aberdeen City & Shire.

The projected increase in number of households in the National Parks and SDP areas is due to a combination of increasing population in most areas ([Figure 1](#)), and decreasing average number of people per household (or 'household size', [Table 1](#) and [Table 6](#)). The projections indicate that by 2039, the proportion of people living alone will have risen in each National Park and SDP area ([Figure 2](#)). In both National Parks, the proportion of people living alone (22 per cent in Cairngorms National Park and 20 per cent in Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park) is projected to be slightly lower than in Scotland as a whole (24 per cent). In the SDP areas, the proportion living alone will vary, from slightly below to slightly above the average for Scotland as a whole ([Figure 2](#)).

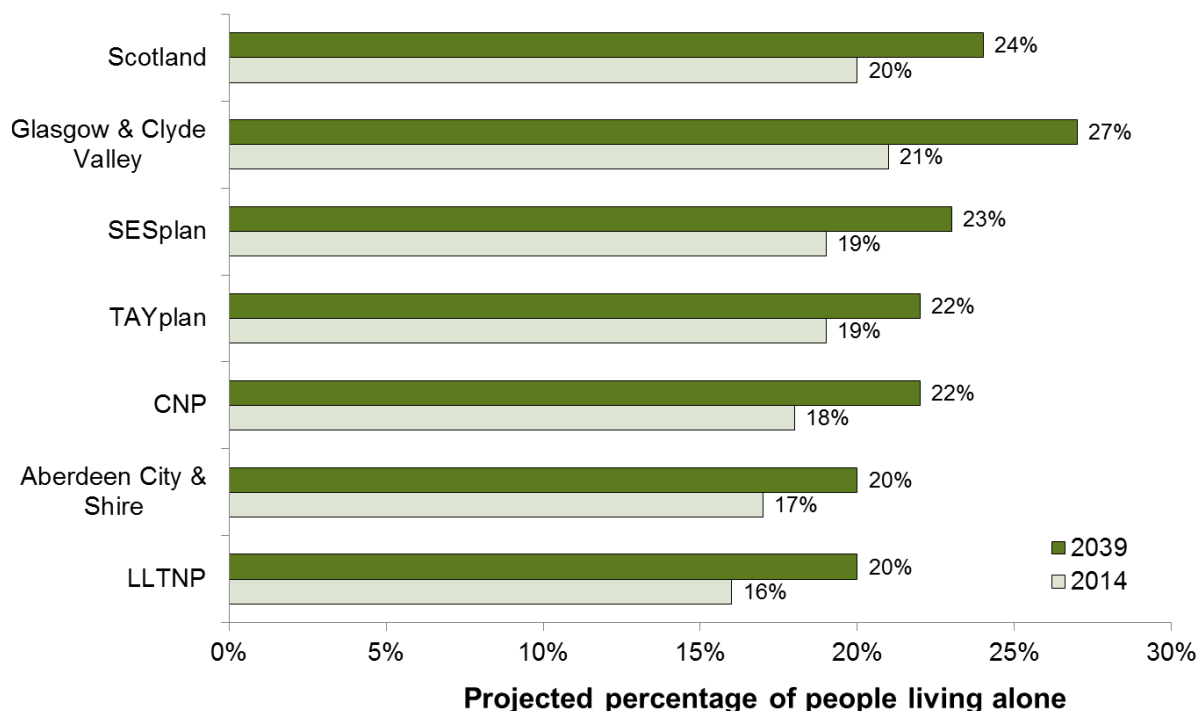
**Figure 1: Summary of projected population and household change in each area, between 2014 and 2039**



### Footnote

- 1) Household projections for Scotland as a whole are available in the National Records of Scotland (NRS) publication [‘Household Projections for Scotland, 2014-based’](#).

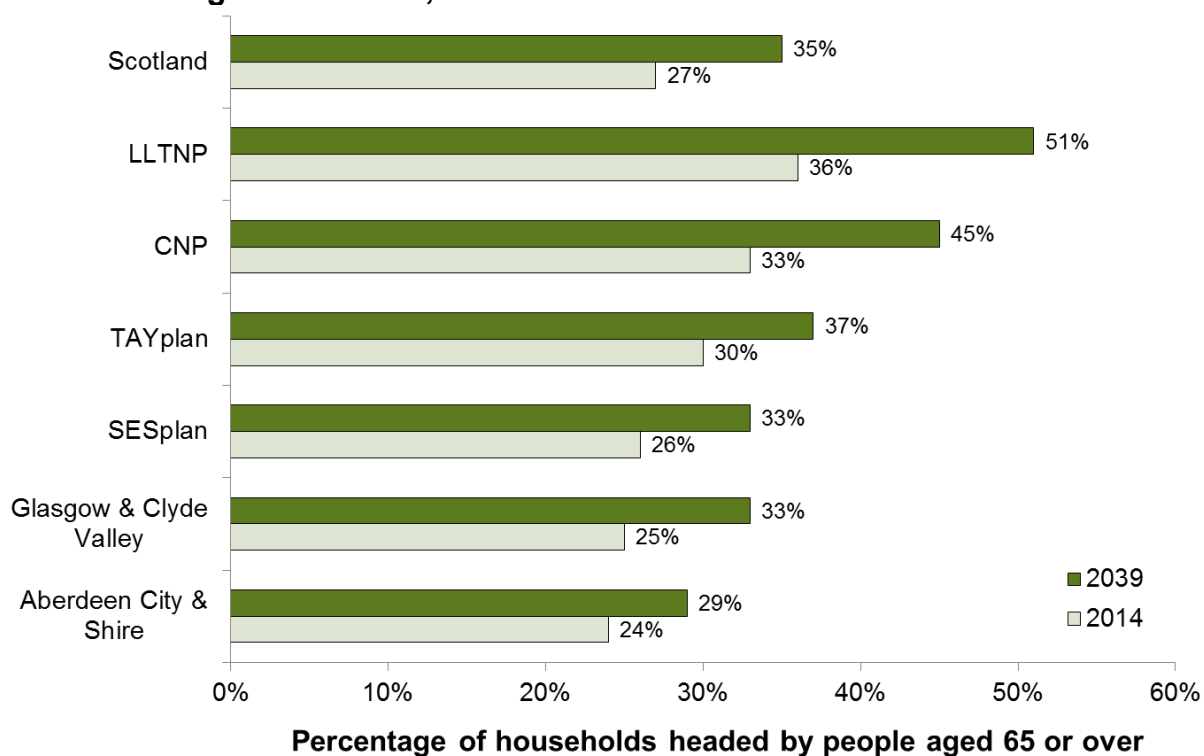
**Figure 2: Summary of projected percentage of people living alone in each area, 2014 and 2039**



**Note:** The figures for the SDP areas and National Parks are presented in order of projected percentage of people living alone in 2014.

Household size is projected to decrease as the number of older people in the population rises, because older people are more likely to live in smaller households or alone. By 2039, the projections indicate the percentage of households headed by older people aged 65 or over will have increased in each area ([Figure 3](#)). Specifically, the projections indicate that at least 29 per cent of households (Aberdeen City and Shire), and as high as 51 per cent of households (LLTNP) will be headed by older people aged 65 or over.

**Figure 3: Summary of change in percentage of households headed by people aged 65 or over, 2014 and 2039**



**Note:** The figures for the SDP areas and National Parks are presented in order of projected percentage of people living alone in 2014.

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## 2. Introduction

Household projections for Strategic Development Plan (SDP) areas and National Parks are published every two years, mainly to help planners in their decision-making and other research. This publication:

- Summarises the key trends in the principle projections for [National Parks](#) and [SDP areas](#), and provides [five-year results tables](#) and [detailed tables for all years from 2014 to 2039](#).
- Summarises the results of the [variant projections](#) with low and high migration, and provides [five-year results tables](#) and [detailed tables for all years from 2014 to 2039](#).
- Compares these 2014-based household projections with the previous [2012-based household projections](#)
- Details the [sources and method](#) used for the projections

The following information is available in detailed tables on the [NRS website](#) for all years from 2014 to 2039, for each SDP area and National Park, and for the principal, low migration and high migration projections:

- Total number of households
- Households by household type
- Households by age of head of household
- Households by type and age of head of household
- Average household size

### Uses of the projections

Household projections are mainly used for informing local decisions about future housing need and service provision (such as waste collection and community care). The projections feed into development plans, including assessments of housing need and demand for the future<sup>2</sup>. The projections are also used to help inform policy development and for answering requests for information by Ministers, councils, academics, other organisations and the general public.

### Main limitations of the projections

- (i) A projection is a calculation showing what happens if particular assumptions are made. The household projections are based on the population projections, which assume that past trends in migration, fertility and mortality will continue into the future. The household projections also assume that past trends in household formation from the 1991, 2001 and 2011 Censuses will continue. No forecast is made of possible future changes that may alter population growth or household formation. These might include economic and social change or imbalances in housing supply and demand, or local planning policies intended to modify past trends. Specifically, the assumptions do not take account of the recent referendum vote to leave the European Union. Therefore, these projections are not policy-based forecasts of what the Government expects to happen. However, this publication does explore the sensitivity of the projections to possible future

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#### Footnote

- 2) Household projections are only one element to be taken into account in assessing future housing need and demand. More information about the Planning system in Scotland is available from the [Building, Planning and Design](#) of the Scottish Government website.

changes in migration rates. Low and high migration variant household projections, which use the low and high migration variant population projections, are presented in [Section 5](#). Additionally, Development Plans may demonstrate departures from the projections that seem better able to fit particular local circumstances.

- (ii) Uncertainty in the projections increases the further into the future they are taken.
- (iii) There will be more uncertainty in the projections for smaller areas and smaller groups of people. The populations of the two National Parks in particular are quite small, and forward projections for such small populations are less reliable than for larger communities. These projections will also be less reliable for the distant future, therefore care must be taken in their interpretation. Since smaller areas tend to be affected more by migration, which is harder to predict, projections for these areas also tend to be less reliable than those for areas with larger populations.
- (iv) The projections will become increasingly unreliable as the start year moves further from the census in 2011. The new method used from the 2012-based projections onwards reduces this problem by incorporating recent survey data on household formation since the 2011 Census.
- (v) The 2014-based household projections are not directly comparable with previous household projections. This is due to a change in the 2014-based sub-national population projections methodology, and a change in the geographies used for SDP areas and National Parks. Further detail about these changes can be found in the [Sources and Methods](#) section. Analysis of the differences between the 2012-based and 2014-based household projection results can be found in the [Comparison with the 2012-based principal projections](#) section.

## Definitions

**National Parks** are protected areas of beautiful countryside, wildlife and cultural heritage. There are two National Parks in Scotland: Cairngorms National Park (CNP) and Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park (LLTNP). Each National Park is managed by a National Park Authority, which produces a local development plan. The locations and boundaries of the National Parks are shown in [Figure 15](#) in the [Sources and Methods](#) section.

**Strategic Development Plan (SDP) areas** were created in 2008 to help deal with region-wide issues that cross boundaries of council areas, for example the scale of housing and the transport and water and connections needed<sup>3</sup>. Around three quarters of the population of Scotland live in Scotland's four SDP areas: Glasgow & Clyde Valley Strategic Development Plan Area (Glasgow & Clyde Valley SDP area); Aberdeen City and Shire Strategic Development Plan Area (Aberdeen City & Shire SDP area); Edinburgh and South East Scotland Strategic Development Plan Area (SESplan SDP area); and Dundee, Perth, Angus and North Fife Strategic Development Plan Area (TAYplan SDP area). Strategic Development Plan Authorities prepare Strategic Development Plans, which set the context for Councils' Local

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### Footnote

- 3) More information about the Planning system in Scotland is available from the [Building, Planning and Design](#) of the Scottish Government website.

Development Plans. The locations and boundaries of the SDP areas are shown in [Figure 14](#) in the [Sources and Methods](#) section.

**Households** are one person living alone or a group of people (not necessarily related) living at the same address, who share cooking facilities and share a living room or sitting room or dining area. This excludes people living in communal establishments.

**Communal establishments** are establishments providing managed residential accommodation, such as a hospital, care home, prison, student hall of residence or barracks. 'Managed' means full-time or part-time supervision of the accommodation.

The **Private household population** is the population living in private households, this is people not living in a communal establishment.

**Household size** is the number of people in a household. Average household size is calculated by dividing the private household population by the number of households.

**Household type** is a classification system for households based on the number and gender of adults, and the number of children (for example '1 adult: male' households).

**Children** include anyone aged 0 to 15 in a household (whether or not in a family) or a person aged 16 to 18 in full-time education and living with his or her parent(s) or grandparent(s). It does not include any people aged 16 to 18 who have a spouse, partner or a child living in the household.

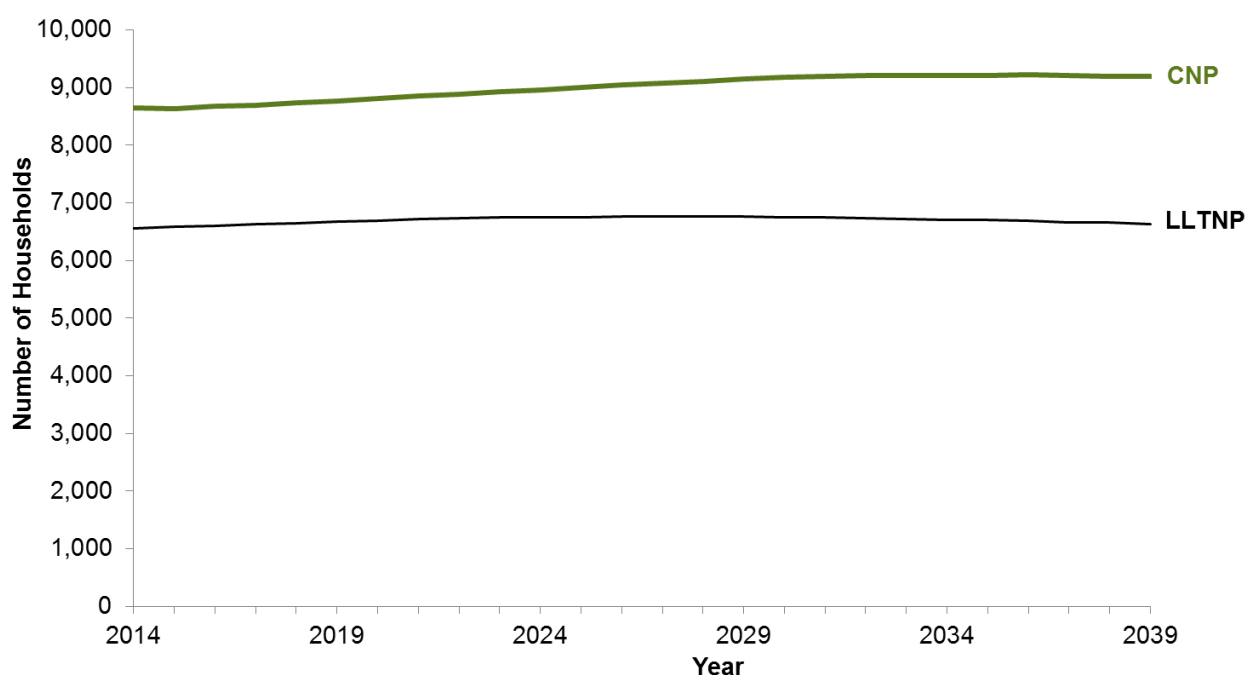
The **Head of household** is normally the first person entered on the census form. The number of heads of household will be equal to the number of households.

The **Headship rate** is the proportion of people who head particular household types within any particular age group and area. The method used to calculate headship rates is described in the [Sources and Methods](#) section.

### 3. Household projections for National Parks

The number of households in Cairngorms National Park (CNP) is projected to increase by six per cent by 2039, from 8,650 to 9,200 households (Figure 4). The projected increase in households in Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park (LLTNP) is lower, from 6,560 to 6,630 households (one per cent increase, Figure 4). The increase in households in both National Parks is below the total expected for Scotland as a whole<sup>4</sup> (14 per cent).

**Figure 4: Projected number of households in Scotland's National Parks, 2014 to 2039**



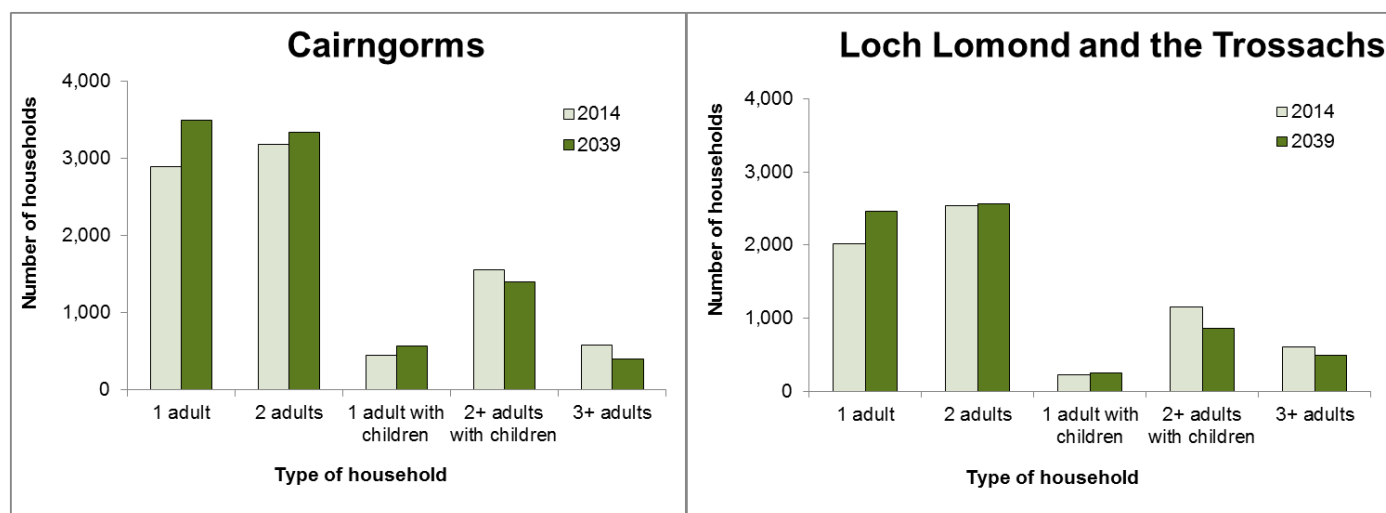
The number of households is projected to increase in both the National Parks despite their populations being projected to decrease (Figure 1). This is because the average number of people per household ('household size') is decreasing in each National Park. Average household size is projected to decrease from 2.12 to 1.91 people per household in CNP, and 2.18 to 1.94 people per household in LLTNP (Table 1). The projections also suggest that people will increasingly live alone in the National Parks. In both National Parks, the number of households containing just one adult is projected to rise by over 20 per cent (Figure 5, Table 2). Similarly, by 2039 the proportion of people aged 16 or over living alone is projected to rise to 22 per cent in CNP (up from 18 per cent in 2014) and 20 per cent in LLTNP (up from 16 per cent in 2014, Figure 2).

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#### Footnote

- 4) Household projections for Scotland as a whole are available in the National Records of Scotland (NRS) publication ['Household Projections for Scotland, 2014-based'](#).

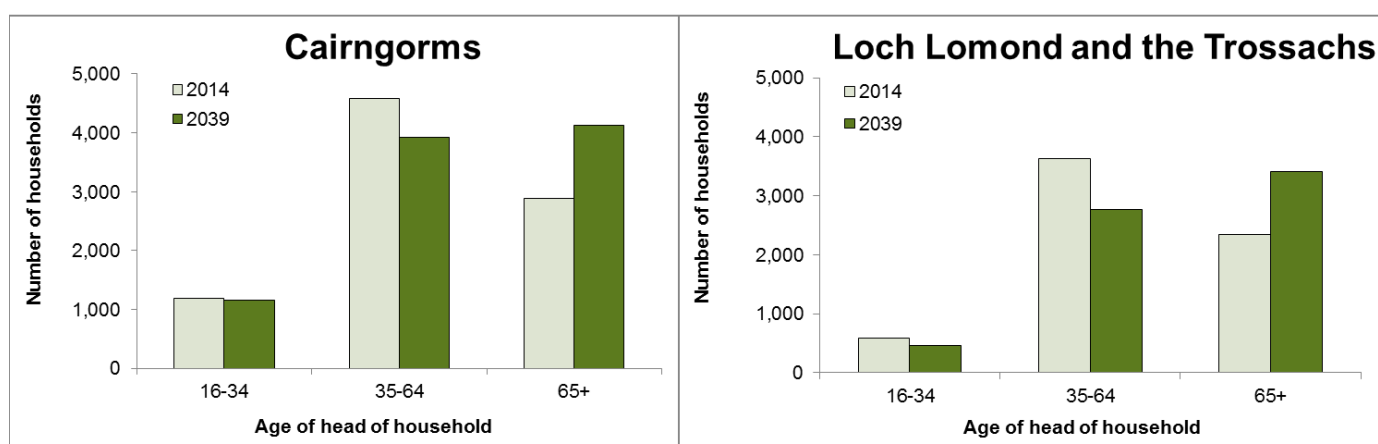
**Figure 5: Projected number of households in Scotland's National Parks, by household type, 2014 and 2039**



The number of smaller households containing just two people (two adults, or one adult with children) is also projected to increase in both National Parks (Figure 5). In contrast, the number of larger households (for example two or more adults with children, or three or more adults without children) is projected to decrease (Figure 5).

These changes in household type and size are down in a large part to the ageing population. As the number of older people in the population increases, the number of households headed by older people will also increase. Figure 6 shows that the changes in number of households by age of head of household are projected to follow similar patterns in each National Park. The number of households headed by someone aged 16-64 are projected to decrease over the projection period (from around 5,770 to 5,070 in CNP, and from 4,210 to 3,230 in LLTNP), while the number of households headed by someone aged 65 and over is projected to increase (from around 2,880 to 4,130 in CNP and 2,340 to 3,410 in LLTNP, Table 3).

**Figure 6: Projected number of households in Scotland's National Parks, by age of head of household, 2014 and 2039**



Households headed by older people are typically smaller than households headed by younger people. This is because older people tend to live alone, or with just one other adult, whereas younger adults are more likely to live with other adults or children. Therefore, as the populations of the National Parks age, household size is projected to decrease, and this is projected to lead to change in overall household numbers and

relative numbers of different types of households in the National Parks ([Table 4a](#), [Table 4b](#), [Figure 7a](#), [Figure 7b](#)).

In both National Parks, men in the younger age groups (16-34 and 35-64) are projected to be more likely to live alone than women. However, in the 65 or older age group, women are more likely to live alone than men ([Table 5](#)). In both National Parks, around a third of women aged 65 and older are projected to live alone by 2039 (37 per cent in CNP, 32 per cent in LLTNP). The equivalent figures for men are slightly lower (29 per cent in CNP, 25 per cent in LLTNP). This pattern is influenced by women's greater life expectancy, and their tendency to marry men who are older than them.

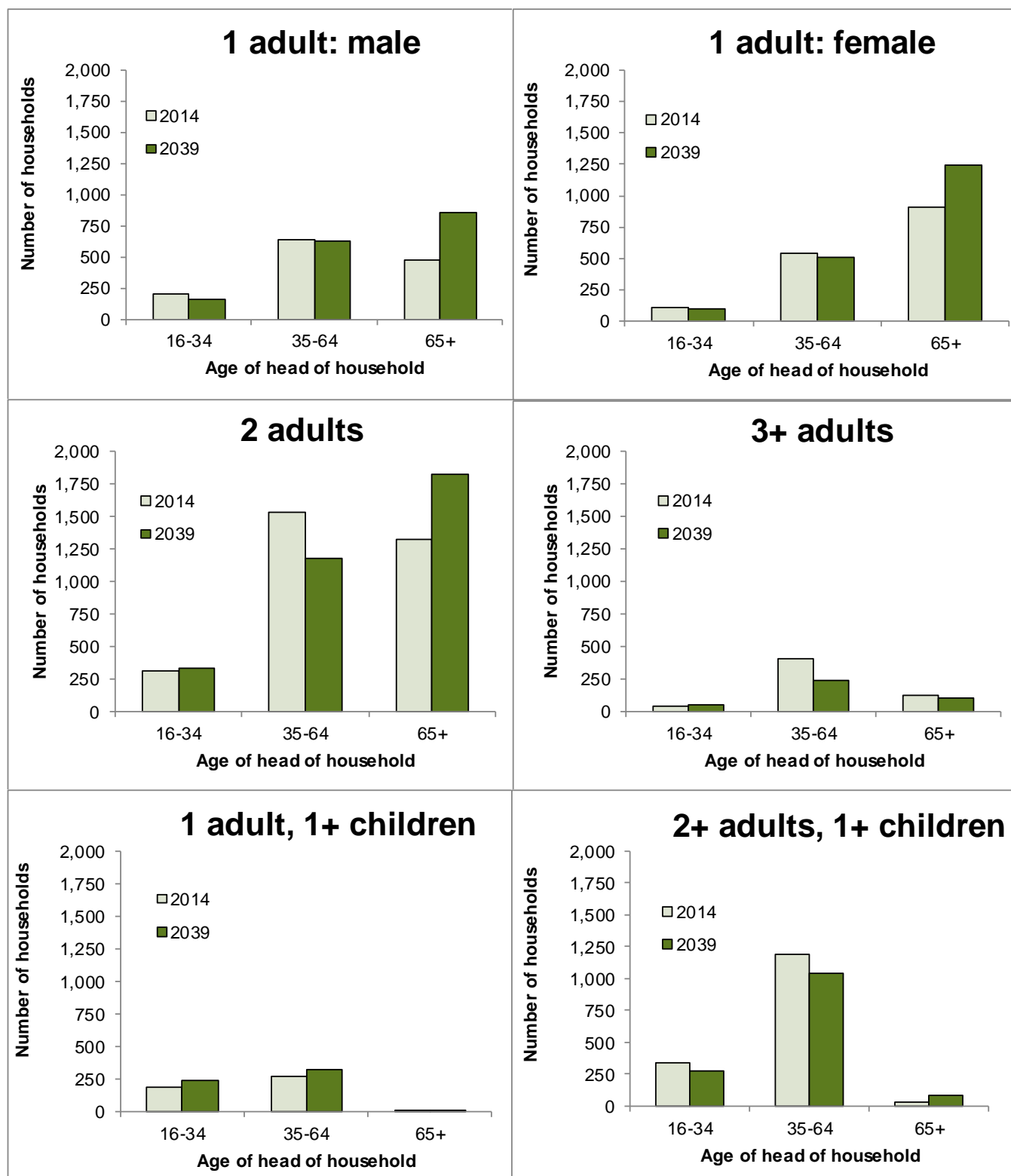
However, the gap between the average life expectancy of men and women in Scotland is narrowing. This means that the number of older men living alone is projected to increase more rapidly than the number of older women. From 2014 to 2039, the number of one adult male households is projected to increase by 80 per cent in CNP and 89 per cent in LLTNP ([Figure 7a](#), [Figure 7b](#), [Table 4a](#), [Table 4b](#)). In contrast, the number of one adult female households is projected to increase by 37 per cent in CNP and 28 per cent in LLTNP. In CNP, the percentage of men aged 65 or over living alone is projected to increase from 23 per cent to 29 per cent by 2039, while the percentage of women aged 65 or over living alone is projected to decrease from 40 per cent to 37 per cent ([Table 5](#)). The patterns in LLTNP are similar, with the percentage of older men living alone projected to increase from 19 per cent to 25 per cent by 2039, and the percentage of older women projected to live alone decreasing from 36 per cent to 32 per cent ([Table 5](#)).

For both National Parks, there are large projected increases in the number of households containing two adults, without children, headed by someone aged 65 or older. This is also likely to be linked to the increase in average life expectancy and the narrowing of the gap between the life expectancy of men and women. The number of two adult households headed by someone aged 65 or over is projected to increase by 37 per cent in CNP, between 2014 and 2039, and 42 per cent in LLTNP. In comparison, the number of two adult households with no children headed by those aged under 65 is projected to fall overall in both parks ([Figure 7a](#), [Figure 7b](#), [Table 4a](#), [Table 4b](#)).

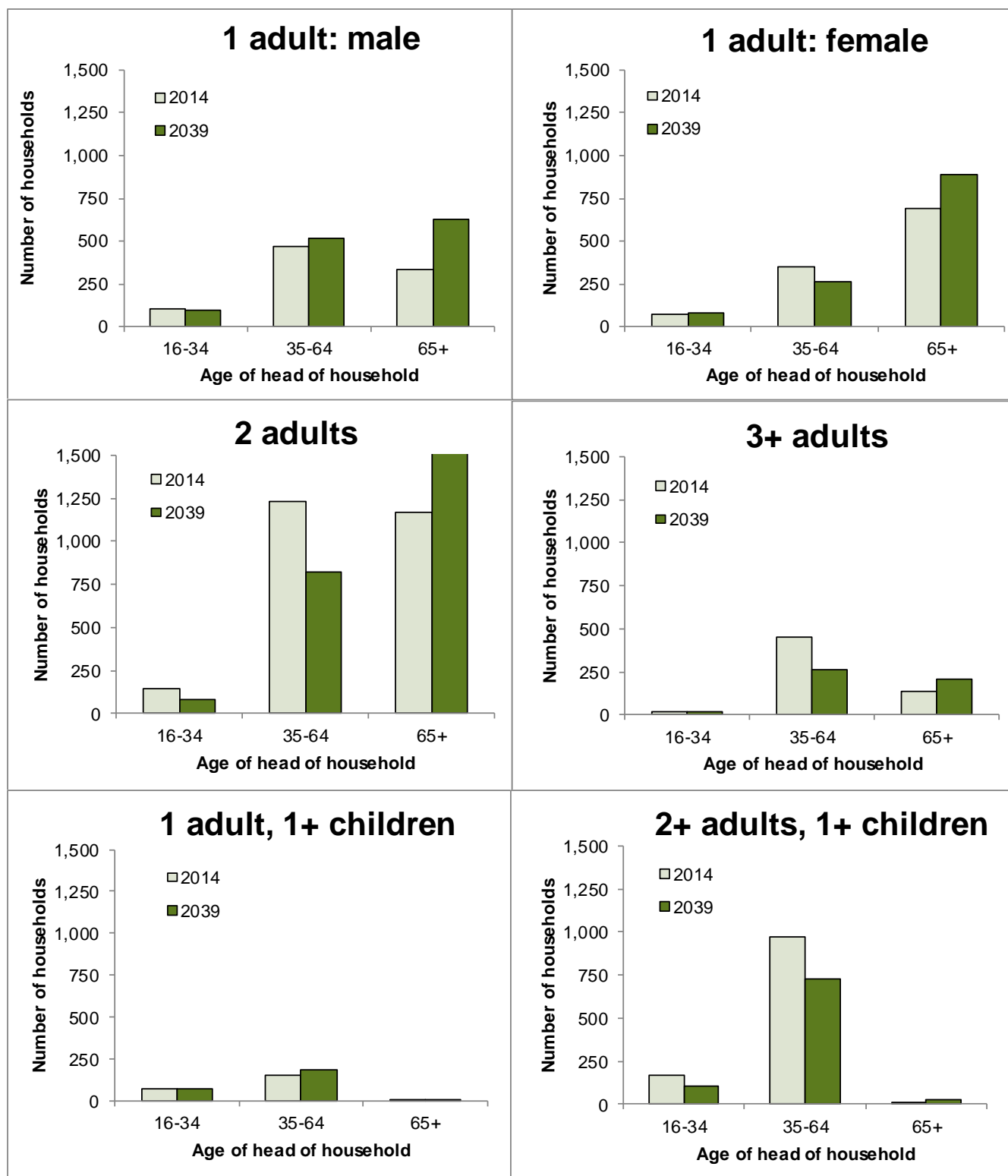
In both National Parks, the projected changes in the number of one adult households with children appear large in percentage terms but are small in terms of actual numbers of households ([Figure 7a](#), [Figure 7b](#), [Table 4a](#), [Table 4b](#)). The greatest projected change is for one adult households with children headed by 16-34 year olds in CNP, where the number of such households is projected to increase by around 60 households by 2039 ([Table 4a](#)).

In contrast, the number of households containing two or more adults with children is projected to fall in both National Parks. In CNP there is an overall decrease of 10 per cent, and in LLTNP a decrease of 26 per cent ([Table 4a](#), [Table 4b](#)).

**Figure 7a: Projected number of households in CNP by household type and age of head of household, 2014 and 2039**



**Figure 7b: Projected number of households in LLTNP by household type and age of head of household, 2014 and 2039**



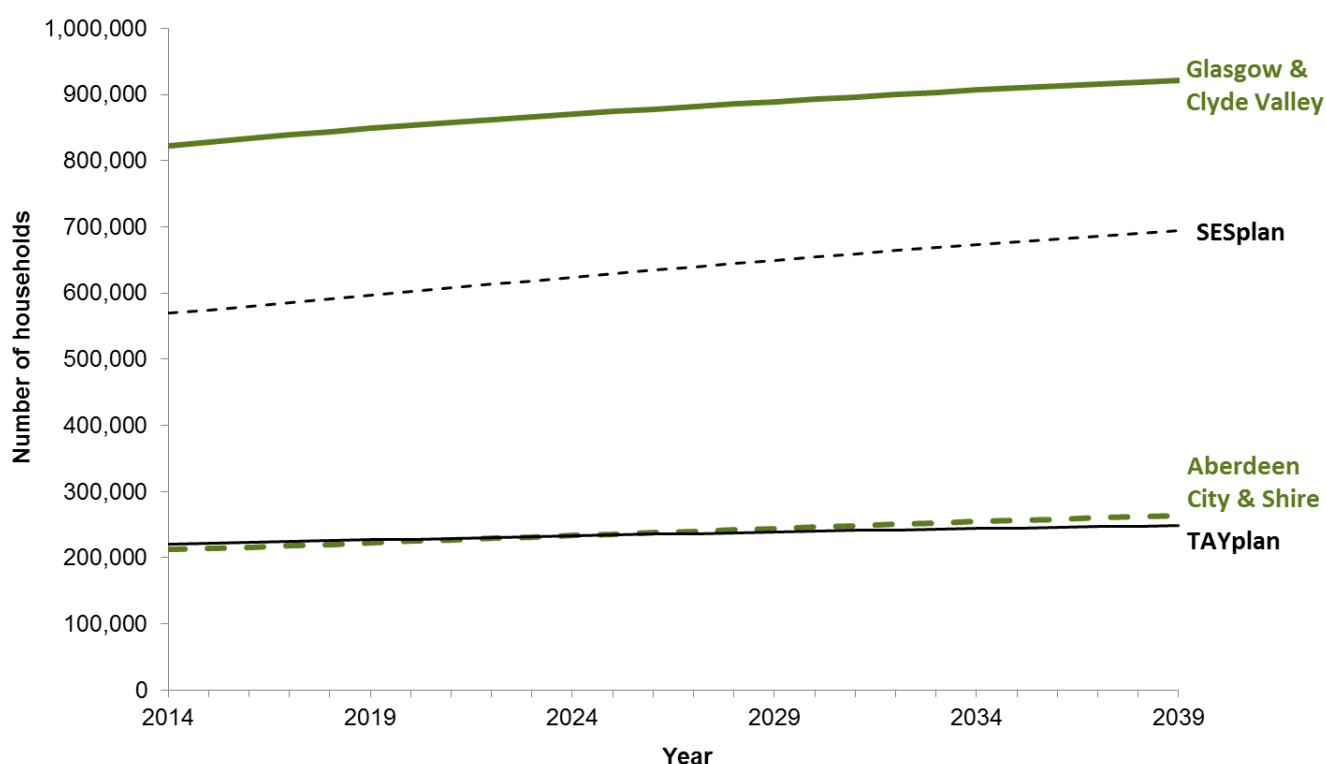


#### 4. Household projections for Strategic Development Plan areas

All SDP areas show projected increases in households between 2014 and 2039 (Figure 8). However, they are projected to increase by different amounts, ranging from 12 per cent in Glasgow & Clyde Valley to 24 per cent in Aberdeen City & Shire (Table 6). The projected increases in both Aberdeen City & Shire and SESplan are higher than the projected increase for Scotland as a whole<sup>5</sup> (14 per cent).

The household projections are influenced by the population trends in the SDP areas. The area with the highest projected increase in households (Aberdeen City & Shire) also has the highest projected increase in population (19 per cent, Table 6). Conversely, the area with lowest increase in households (Glasgow & Clyde Valley) has the lowest projected increase in population (three per cent).

**Figure 8: Projected number of households in Strategic Development Plan areas, 2014 to 2039**



The number of households is projected to rise faster than the population in each SDP area, as in Scotland as a whole (Table 6). This is because people will increasingly live alone or in smaller households. In all SDP areas the average household size is projected to decrease between 2014 and 2039 (Table 6). The average household size by 2039 is projected to be between 1.97 people per household (Glasgow & Clyde Valley) and 2.13 people per household (Aberdeen City & Shire), varying around the projected figure for Scotland as a whole<sup>5</sup> (2.01 people per household).

The average size of households is decreasing as relatively more people live in smaller households (for example single adults, or two adults with no children) rather than larger households (for example three or more adults). There are large projected

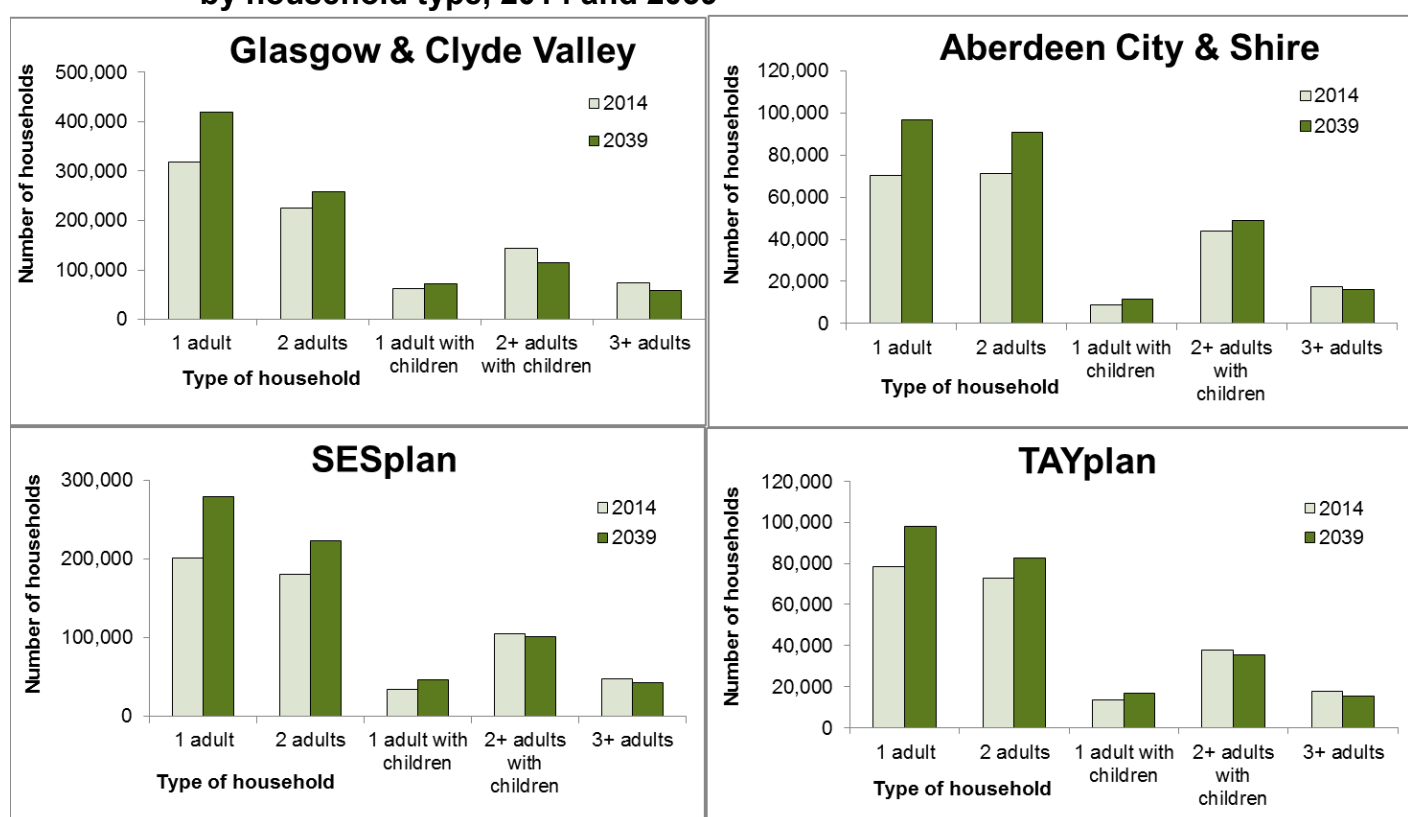
#### Footnote

5) Household projections for Scotland as a whole are available in the National Records of Scotland (NRS) publication [‘Household Projections for Scotland, 2014-based’](#).

increases in the number of adults living alone in all the SDP areas, the greatest percentage increase being in SESplan (39 per cent, [Figure 9](#)). The proportion of adults aged 16 and over projected to live alone is also set to rise in each SDP area ([Tables 10a-10d](#)), the greatest increase being from 21 per cent to 27 per cent of adults living alone in Glasgow & Clyde Valley.

There are also projected increases in all SDP areas in the number of households containing two adults and no children, and one adult with children ([Figure 9](#)), although these are smaller increases in absolute numbers of households than for one adult households ([Table 7a](#), [Table 7b](#)). In contrast, the number of households containing two or more adults with children is projected to decrease in all SDP areas other than Aberdeen City & Shire, and the number of households with three or more adults and no children is projected to decrease in all SDP areas ([Figure 9](#)).

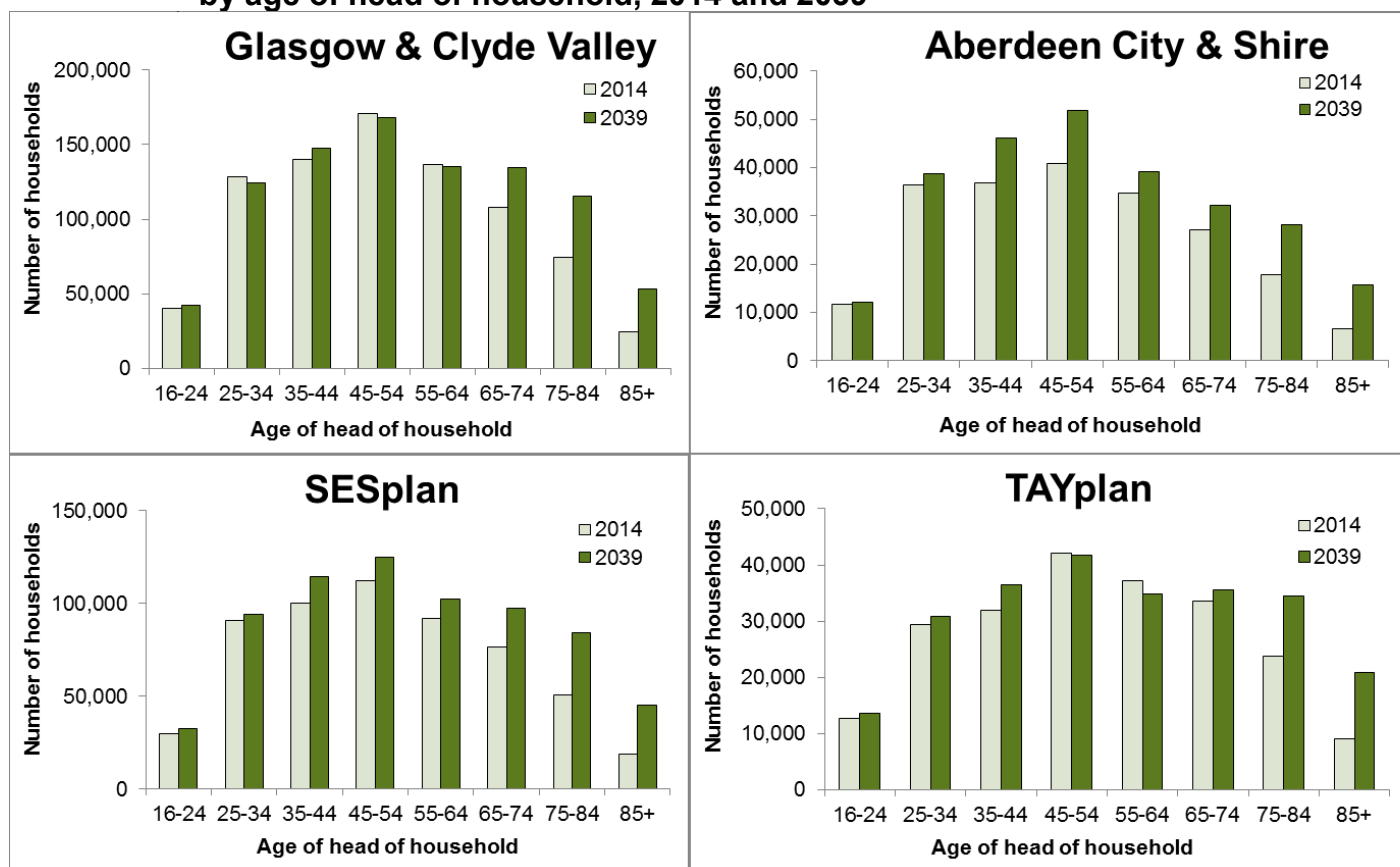
**Figure 9: Projected number of households in Strategic Development Plan areas, by household type, 2014 and 2039**



**Note:** Different scales are used on the vertical axis for each SDP area.

The changes in household size and type are primarily due to the ageing population. While there are projected increases in households in each SDP area overall, [Figure 10](#) shows that the largest increases are occurring for households headed by people aged 75 and over. By 2039, between 17 per cent (Aberdeen City & Shire) and 22 per cent (TAYplan) of households will be headed by someone aged 75 or over in the SDP areas, compared to 11 per cent (Aberdeen City & Shire) and 15 per cent (TAYplan) in 2014.

**Figure 10: Projected number of households in Strategic Development Plan areas, by age of head of household, 2014 and 2039**



**Note:** Different scales are used on the vertical axis for each SDP area

Older people are more likely to live alone or in smaller households (for example two adults only) than in larger households (for example households with children, or households with three or more adults). Between 2014 and 2039 there are large projected increases in the number of people living alone in the older age groups ([Figures 11a-11d](#)). Over this period, the number of women aged 75 or older is projected to increase by 40 per cent in TAYplan, and by at least 50 per cent in each of the other SDP areas ([Figures 11a-11d](#), [Tables 9a-9d](#)). The increases in the number of men aged 75 or older living alone are even greater – the number is projected to at least double in every SDP area by 2039 ([Figures 11a-11d](#), [Tables 9a-9d](#)).

There are also several changes in household numbers related to changes in life expectancy. While the numbers of older people living alone are increasing, the proportion of older people living alone is decreasing in some age categories, particularly for women aged around 60 to 89 (or 60 to 84 in Glasgow & Clyde Valley), as shown in [Tables 10a-10d](#). The age at which women become more likely to live alone than men is also projected to shift. Overall, men are more likely than women to live alone when they are younger, but in the older age groups women become more likely than men to live alone ([Tables 10a-10d](#)). However, between 2014 and 2039, there is a shift in the age at which women become more likely to live alone than men. In 2014, women were more likely to live alone from about age 60 onwards in all SDP areas. However, by 2039 this will have shifted to women being more likely to live alone from about age 70 or 75 ([Tables 10a-10d](#)). For each SDP area, there are large projected increases in the number of households containing two adults without children in the older age groups, particularly from age 70 and above ([Tables 9a-9d](#)). These changes are all likely to be due to the decreasing gap between the life expectancy of men and women. This means that the number of older men is projected

to increase more rapidly than older women. This contributes to the larger projected increases in the number of men living alone, compared to women, but may also contribute to the decreases in the likelihood of people, particularly women in their sixties and seventies, living alone, as their partners are also living longer.

In every SDP area there is a projected increase in the number of households consisting of one adult living with one or more children. These increases range from 13 per cent in Glasgow & Clyde Valley to 34 per cent in SESplan ([Table 7b](#)). However, while in SESplan the numbers of these households are projected to increase across all age groups, in the other SDP areas there are projected to be some decreases in numbers of households headed by people under 34 ([Figures 11a-11d](#), [Tables 9a-9d](#)).

The number of households containing two or more adults and at least one child is projected to increase only in Aberdeen City & Shire (11 per cent), but to decrease in the other SDP areas by up to 20 per cent (Glasgow & Clyde Valley) as shown in [Figures 11a-11d](#), [Table 7b](#)). Across all the SDP areas, the decreases in the numbers of this type of household will be occurring mainly among the younger age groups (roughly those under 44), whereas the number of such households headed by older people (roughly those over 45) will be increasing ([Figures 11a-11d](#), [Tables 9a-9d](#)). This may be due to falling fertility rates<sup>6</sup> and people having children later in life<sup>7</sup>.

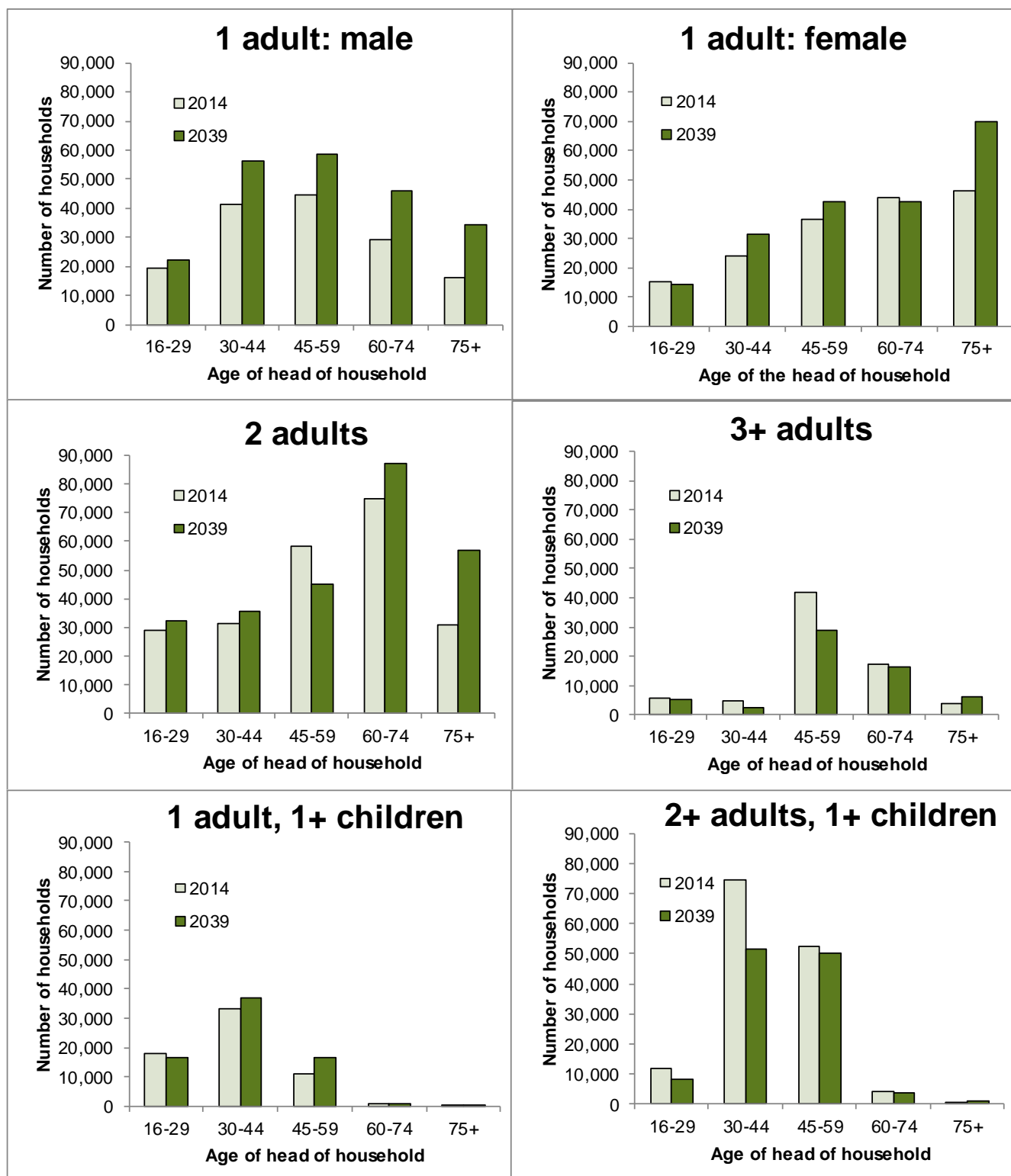
Meanwhile, the number of households with three or more adults is projected to decline between 2014 and 2039 in all SDP areas, by nine per cent (Aberdeen City & Shire) to 19 per cent (Glasgow & Clyde Valley) as shown in [Figures 11a-11d](#), [Table 7b](#). Across all SDP areas the decline in such households will mostly occur between age 35-69, while there will be increases of such households headed by those aged 70 and above ([Tables 9a-9d](#)).

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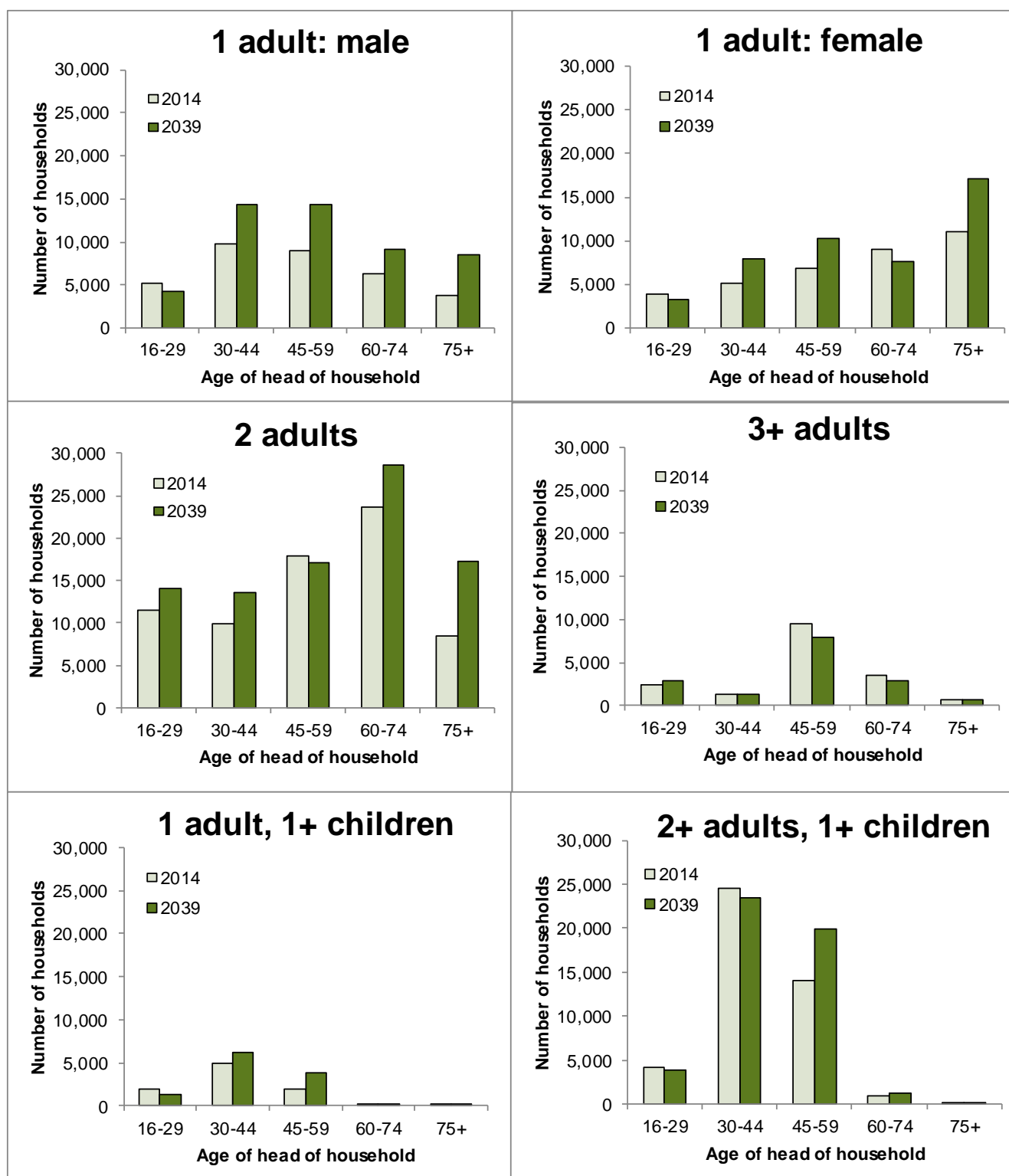
#### Footnote

- 6) For further information refer to the National Records of Scotland [‘Births, Deaths and Other Vital Events’](#) publications available on the NRS website.
- 7) For further information refer to the NHS Information Services Division publication [‘Births in Scottish Hospitals’](#) available on the ISD website.

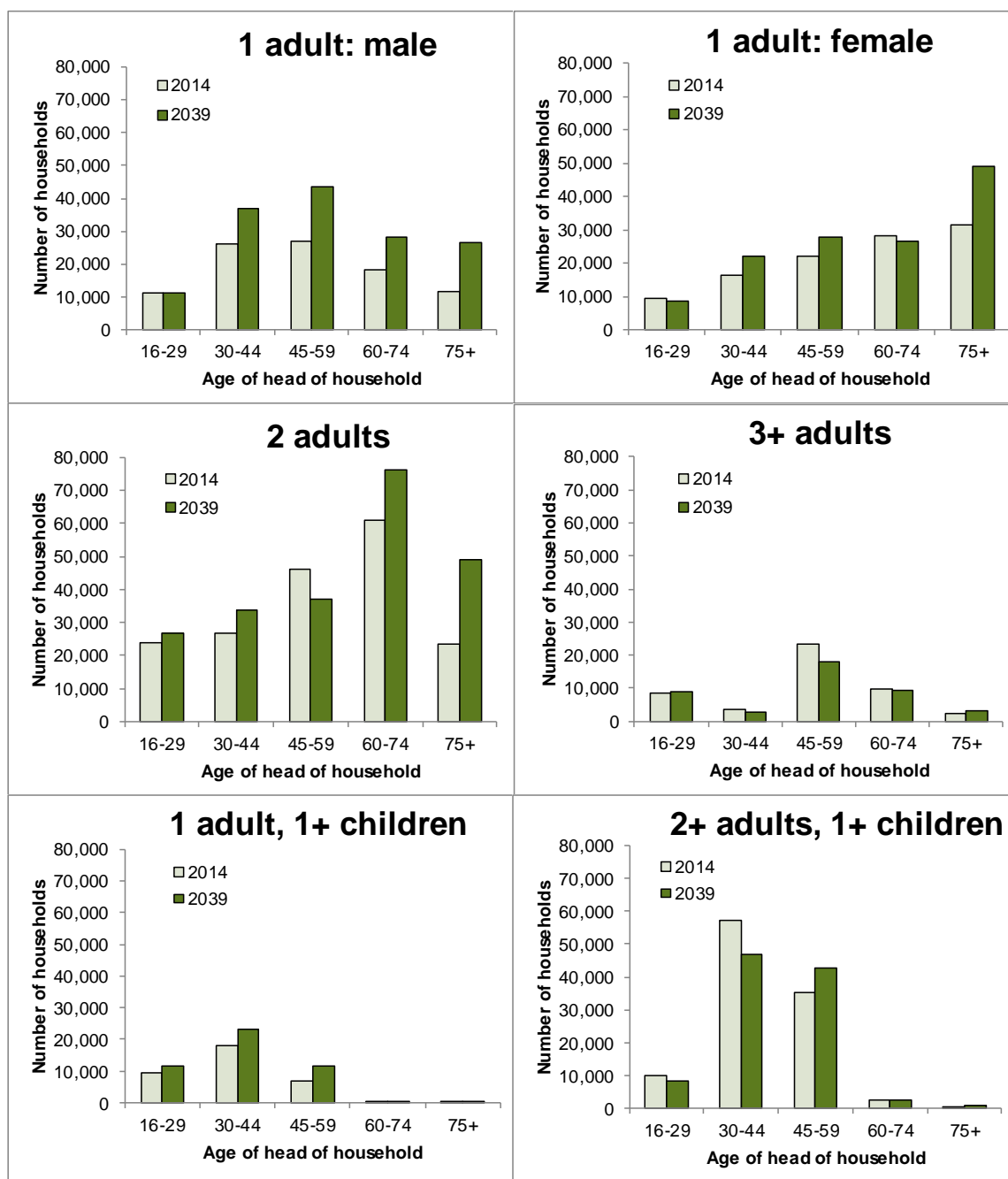
**Figure 11a: Projected number of households in Glasgow & Clyde Valley by household type and age of head of household, 2014 and 2039**



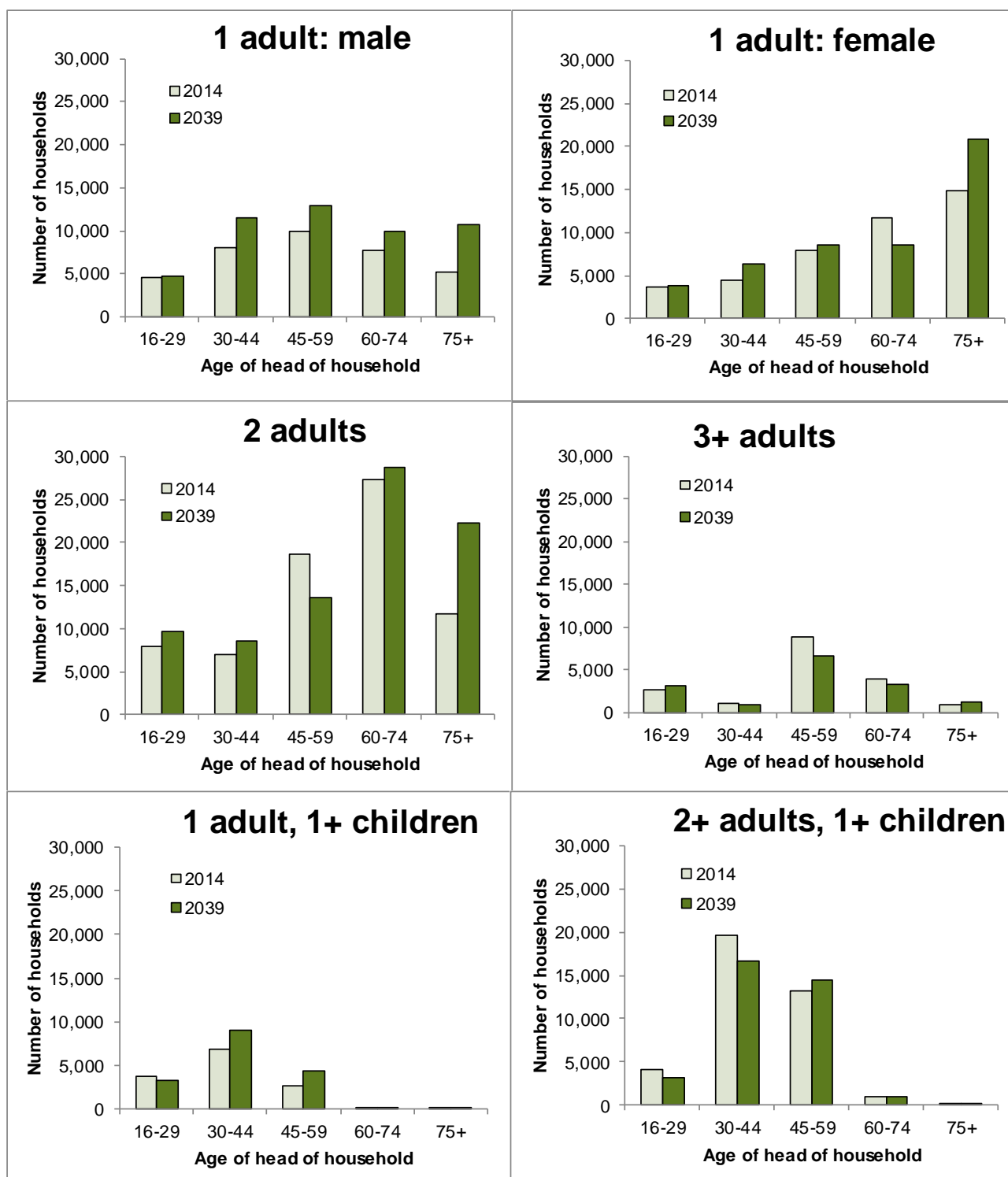
**Figure 11b: Projected number of households in Aberdeen City & Shire by household type and age of head of household, 2014 and 2039**



**Figure 11c: Projected number of households in SESplan by household type and age of head of household, 2014 and 2039**



**Figure 11d: Projected number of households in TAYplan by household type and age of head of household, 2014 and 2039**





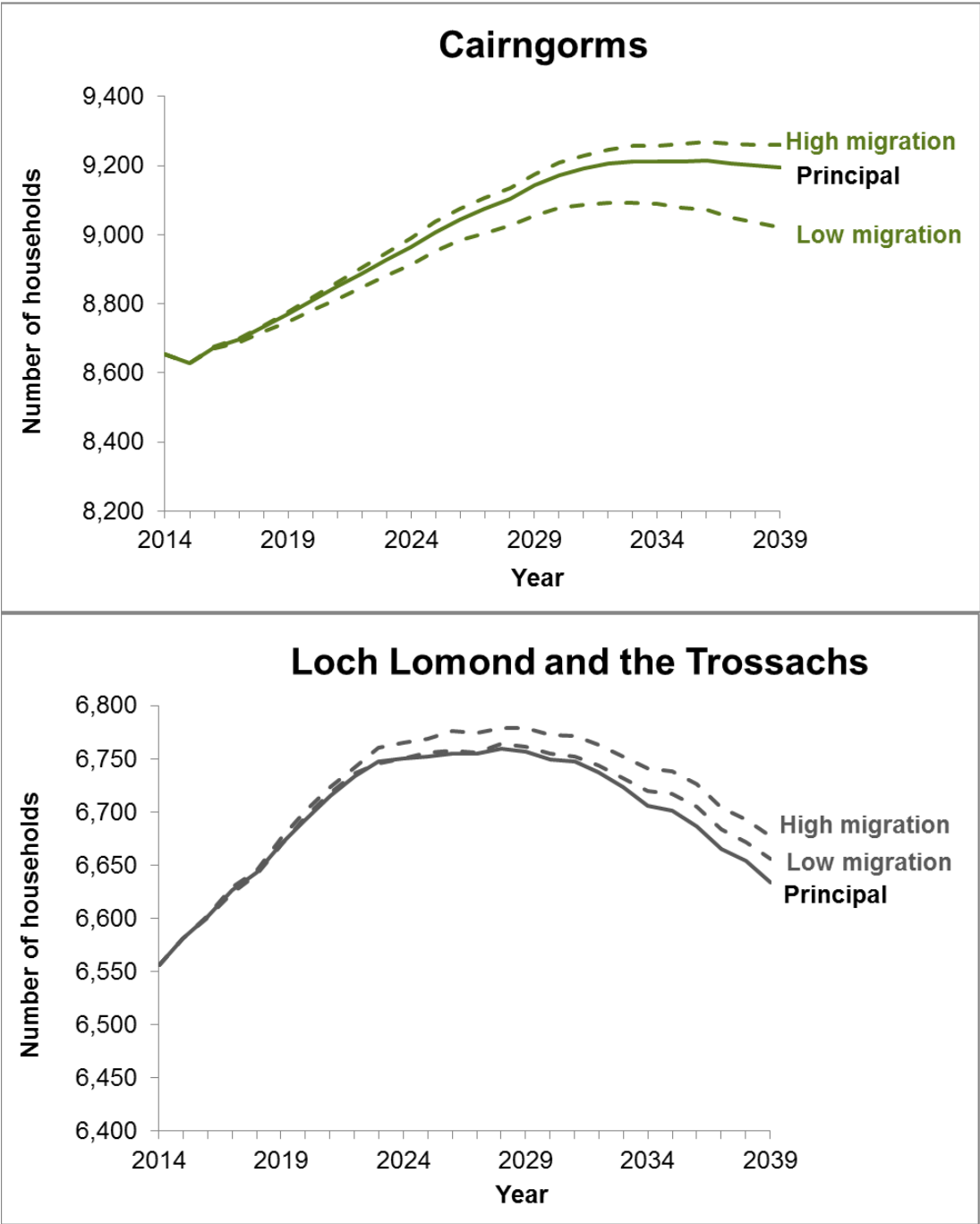
## 5. Variant Household Projections for SDP areas and National Parks

Most of this publication concentrates on the principal projection. Two variant projections have been produced for SDP areas and National Parks. These are a low migration variant, and a high migration variant, based on the low migration and high migration [population projections](#) for the SDP areas and National Parks. [Table 11](#) and [Figure 12a](#) and [Figure 12b](#) show the total number of households projected for 2039 in each area in the principal, low migration and high migration variant projections. Full results of each variant household projection are available on the [NRS website](#).

In most of the areas, the different migration scenarios affect the household projections as would be expected, with the low migration variant leading to a lower rise in households by 2039, and conversely the high migration variant leading to a greater rise in households. However, for LLTNP, the number of households in 2039 projected in the low migration variant is not lower than that projected in the principal projection ([Figure 12a](#)). This is because the population projected for 2039 in the low migration variant is not lower than the population projected in the principal projection. The population of LLTNP is relatively small, and hence the population and household projections for this area are less reliable than for areas with larger populations. The projections for LLTNP are more sensitive to the constraining process, in which the total population and number of households in the area are adjusted to be consistent with totals for higher area levels.

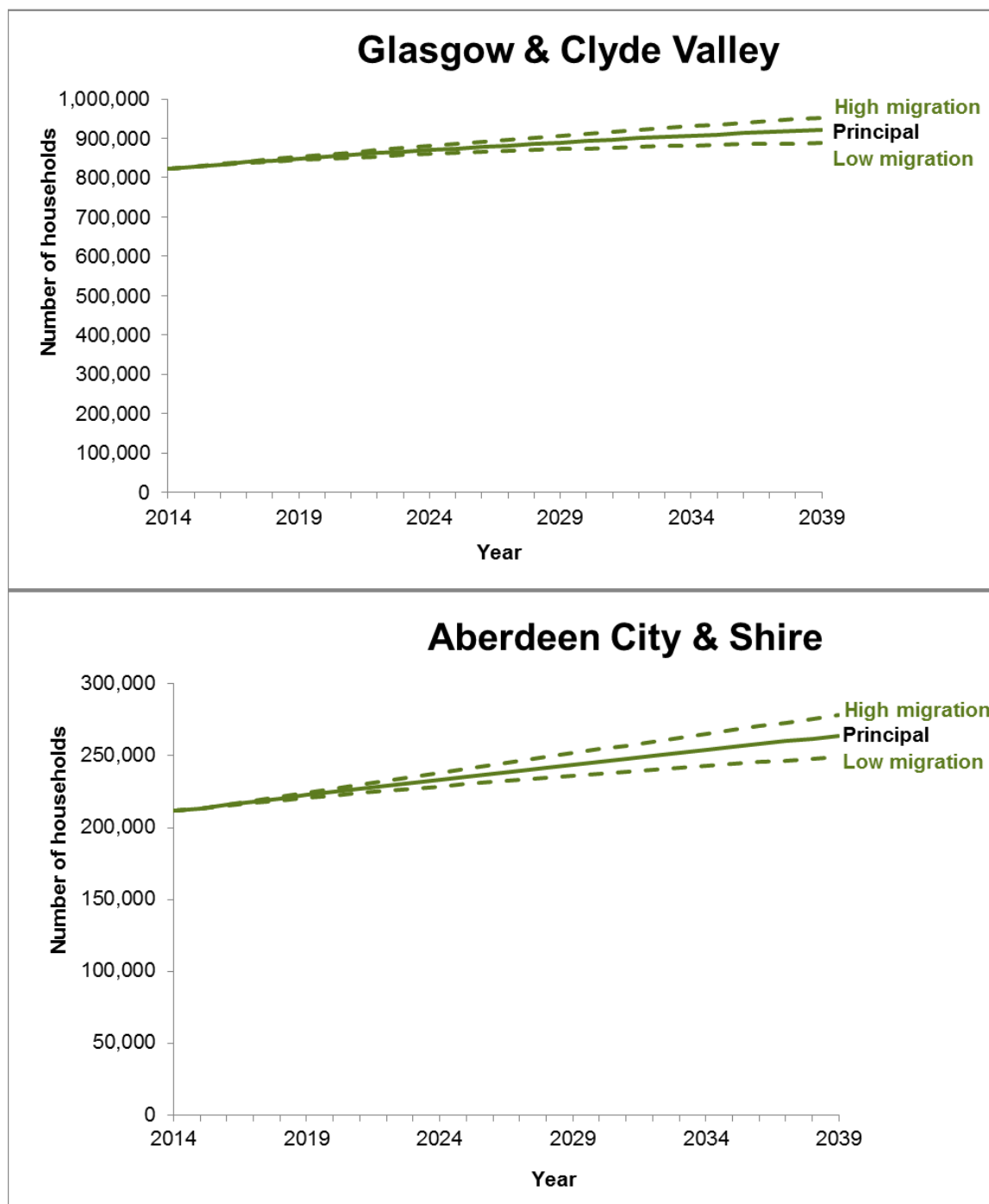
The variant projections have a greater proportional effect on the SDP area household projections than the National Park projections ([Table 11](#)). This may be because there are higher levels of migration into and out of the SDP areas compared to the National Parks, so changes to the assumptions about migration rates will have a greater effect on projections for SDP areas. The greatest effect is for Aberdeen City & Shire ([Table 11](#), [Figure 12b](#)), however even in this area the variant projections only affect the increase in household numbers by 2039 by six per cent.

**Figure 12a: Principal, low and high migration variants, 2014-based household projections for Scotland's National Parks**

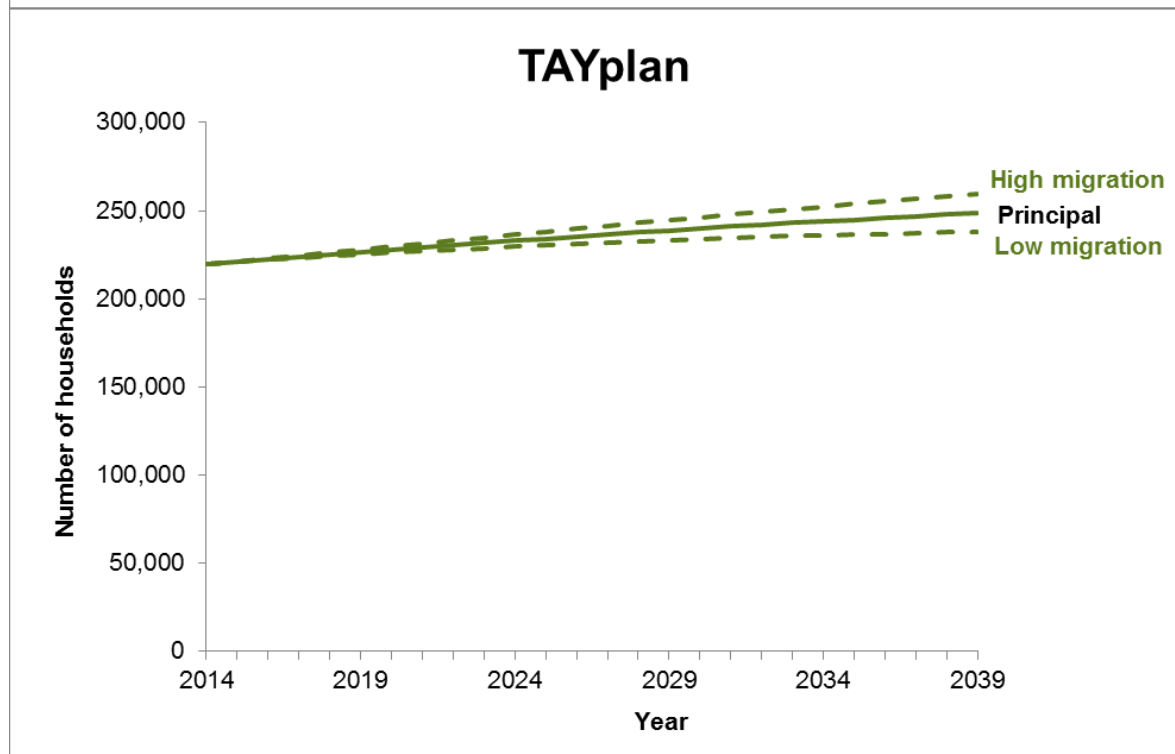
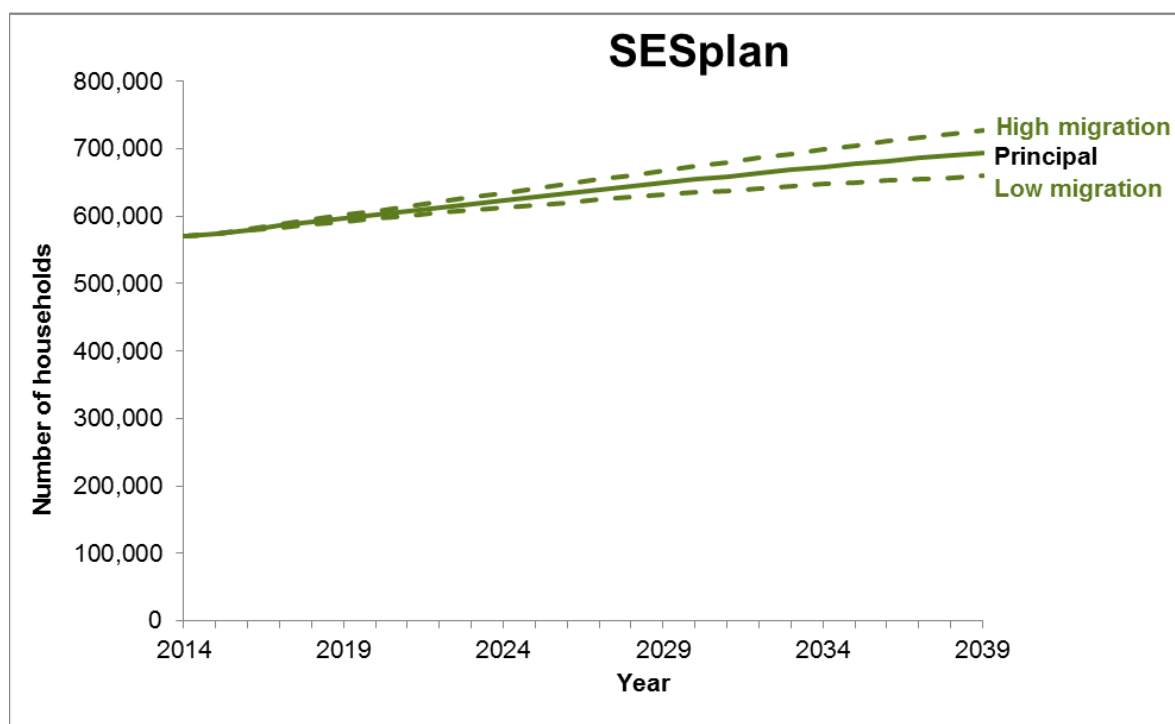


**Note:** The vertical axes do not start at zero. Different scales are used on the vertical axis for each National Park.

**Figure 12b: Principal, low and high migration variants, 2014-based household projections for Strategic Development Plan areas**



**Note:** Different scales are used on the vertical axis for each SDP area



**Note:** Different scales are used on the vertical axis for each SDP area

## 6. Comparison with the 2012-based principal projections

The projection period of the 2014-based projections overlaps with the projection period of the previous 2012-based projections between the years 2014 and 2037. Between these years, the projected numbers of households in each SDP area and National Park differ in the 2012-based and 2014-based projections. The principal 2012-based and 2014-based household projections are compared in [Figure 13a](#) and [Figure 13b](#). The principal 2012-based and 2014-based population projections are also compared, as these are the basis for the household projections. The 2014-based household and population projections are also shown in [Table 1](#) and the 2012-based household and population projections are available from the [NRS website](#).

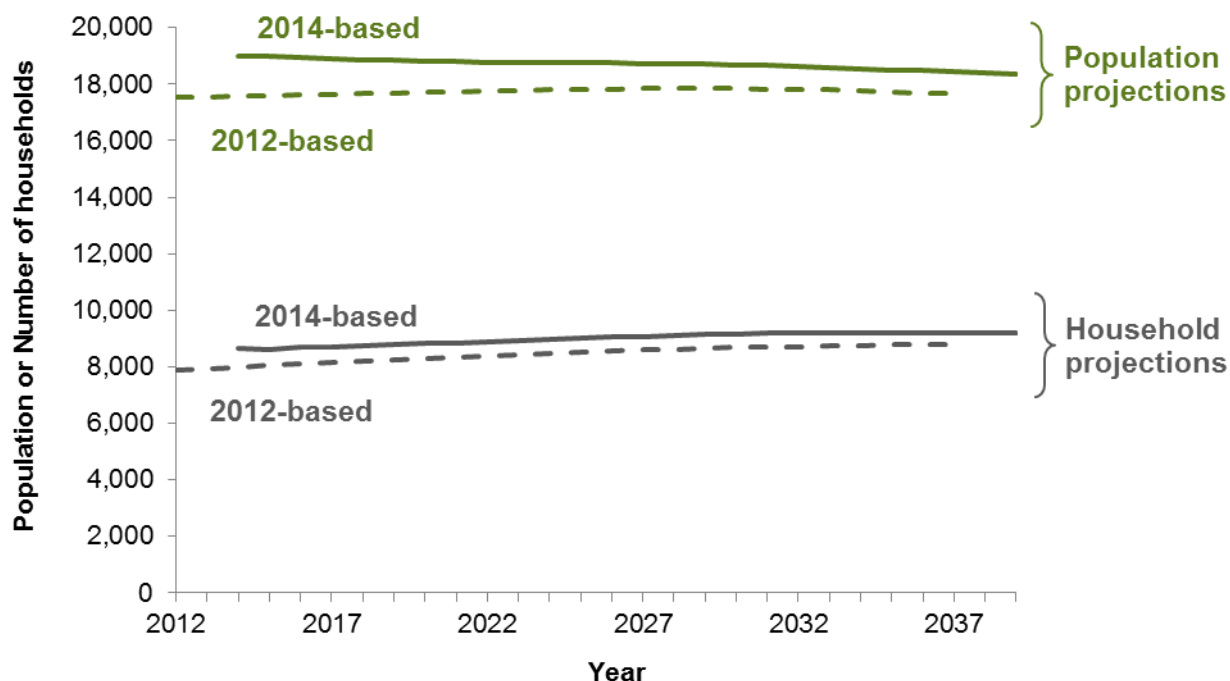
For each of the SDP areas, the population and number of households in the first year of the 2014-based projection was similar to the number of households in the first year of the 2012-based projection ([Figure 13b](#)). Over the course of the 2014-based projection period, the population and number of households increase in the SDP areas, but by slightly less than projected over the 2012-based projection period.

The patterns for the two National Parks are different to the SDP areas. In both National Parks, the population and number of households in the first year of the 2014-based projections are higher than the population and number of households in the first year of the 2012-based projections ([Figure 13a](#)). Over the course of the 2014-based projection period, the population in LLTNP is projected to decrease by nine per cent, compared to a projected decrease of 10 per cent in the 2012-based projection. However, the number of households is projected to increase slightly in the 2014-based projection (by one per cent), whereas it was projected to decrease slightly in the 2012-based projection (by four per cent). In CNP, the population is projected to decrease by four per cent in the 2014-based projection, whereas in the 2012-based projection it was projected to increase by one per cent. As a result, the number of households is projected to increase by only six per cent in the 2014-based projection, rather than 12 per cent as in the 2012-based projection.

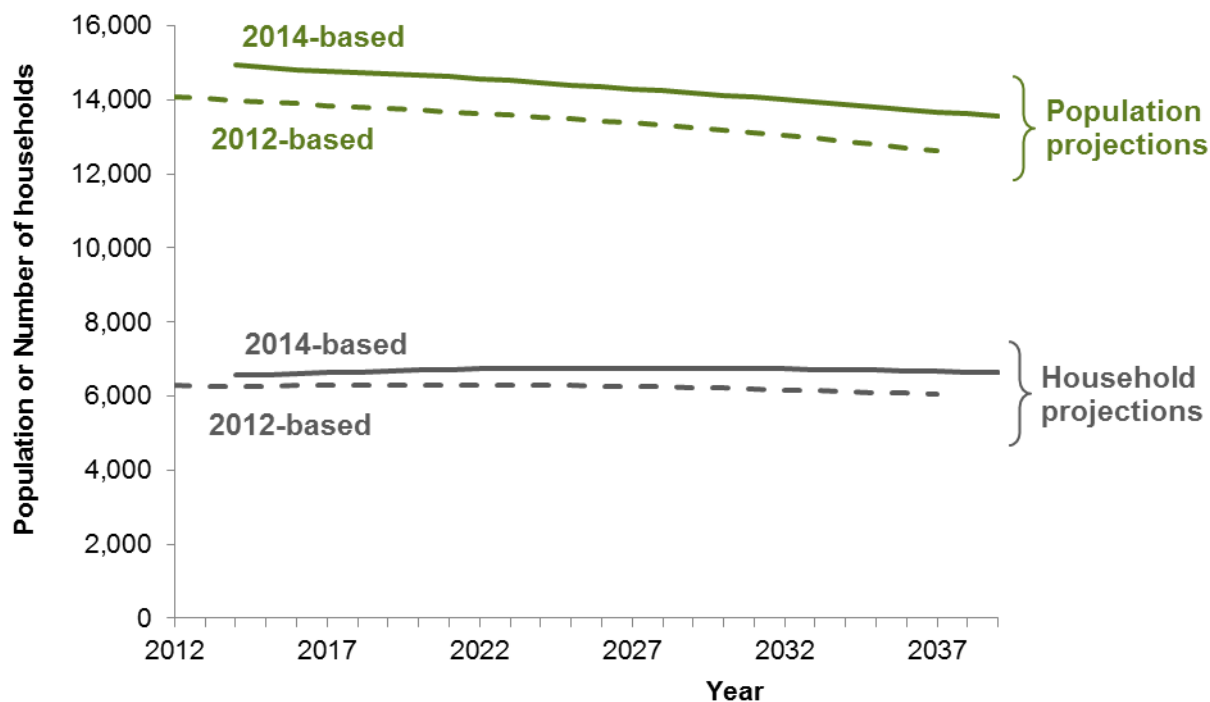
The 2014-based projections may be different to the 2012-based projections for several reasons. The changes may reflect actual changes in household estimates, household type distribution, and in factors underlying the population projections such as migration rates. Additionally there have been changes in the population projection method, and in the best fit areas used for the population and household projections (further details in the [Sources and Methods](#) section).

**Figure 13a: Comparing 2012 and 2014-based population and household projections for Scotland's National Parks**

## Cairngorms

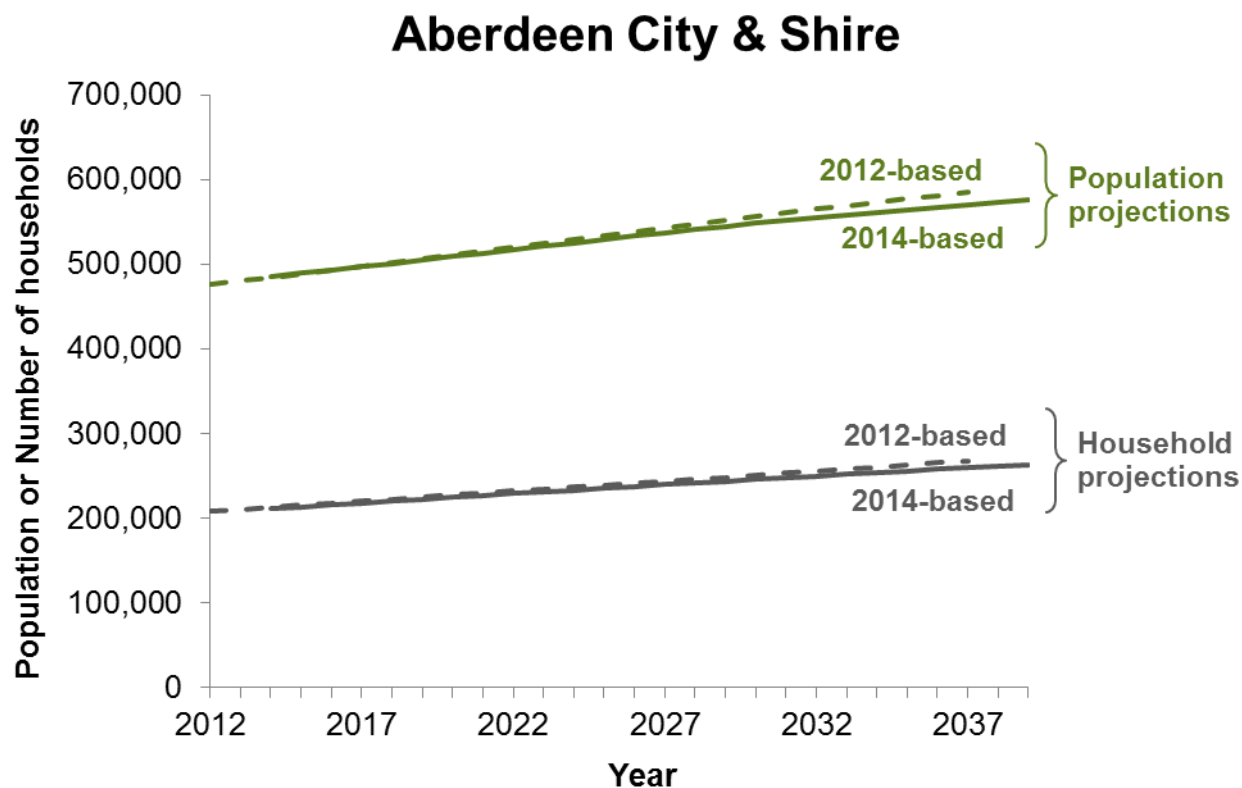
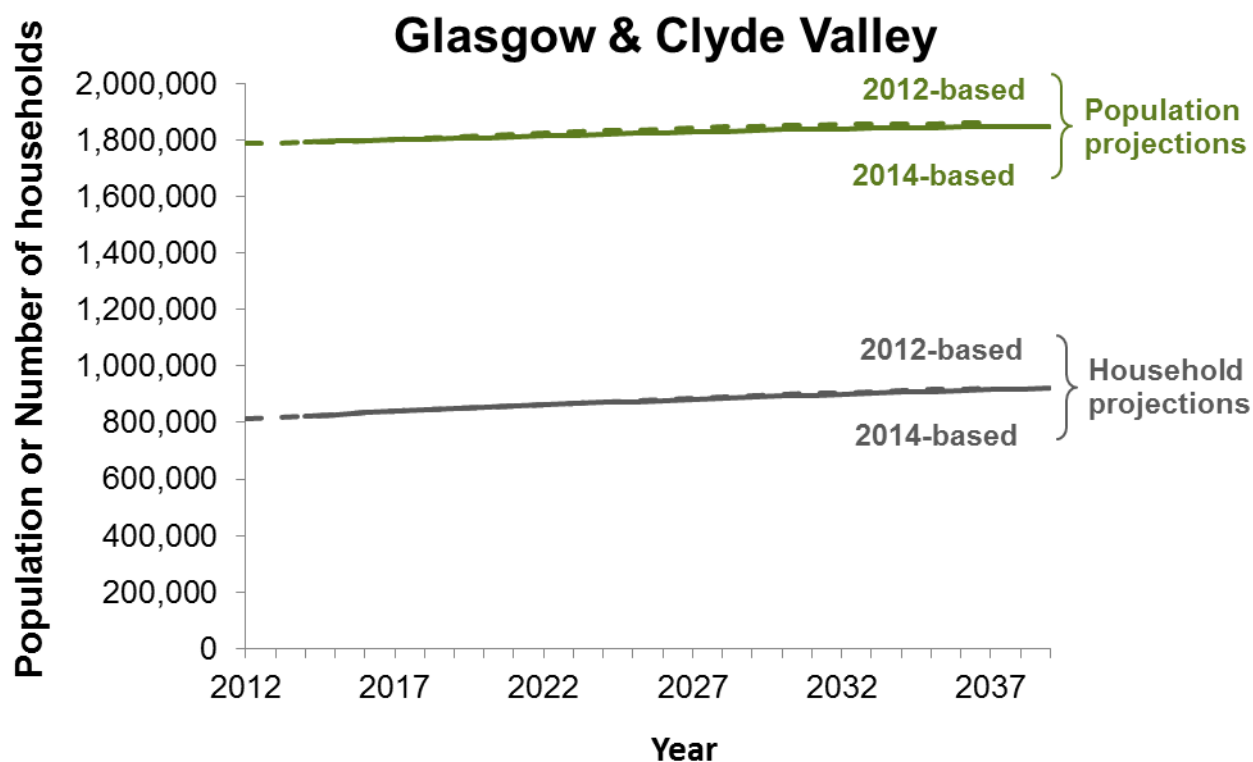


## Loch Lomond and the Trossachs

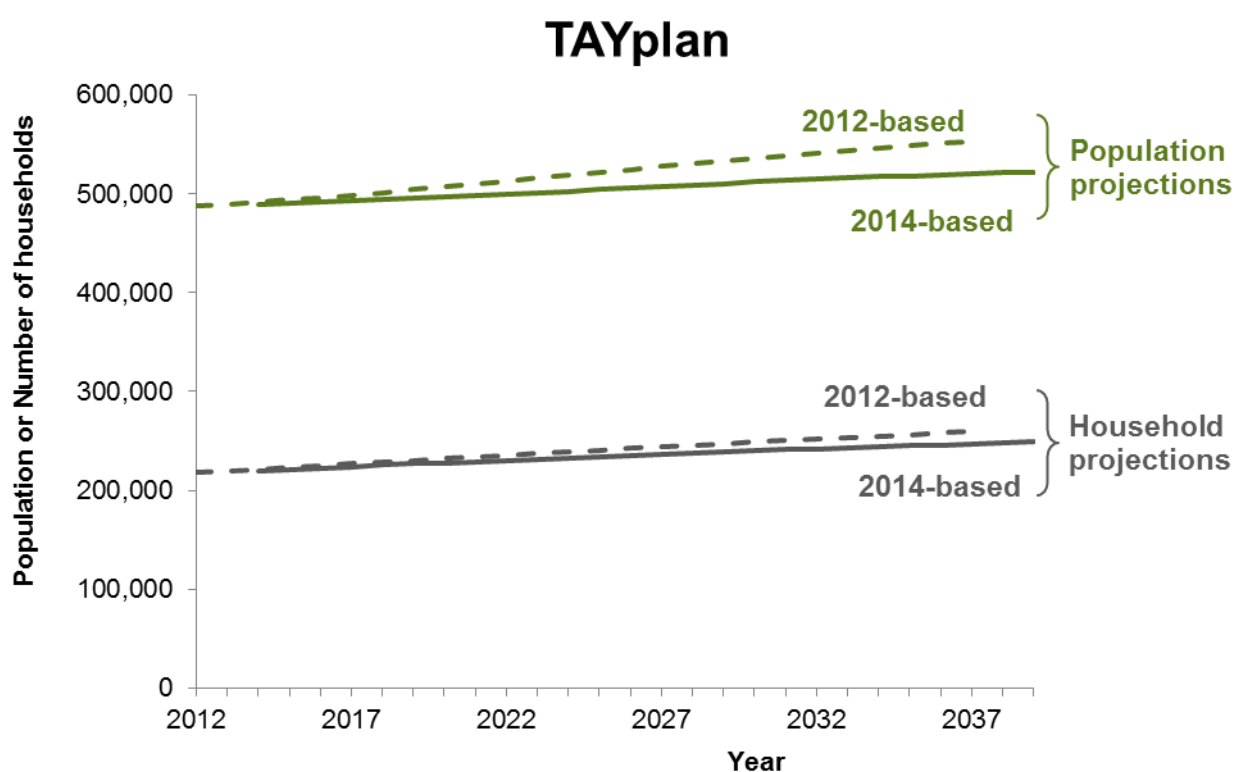
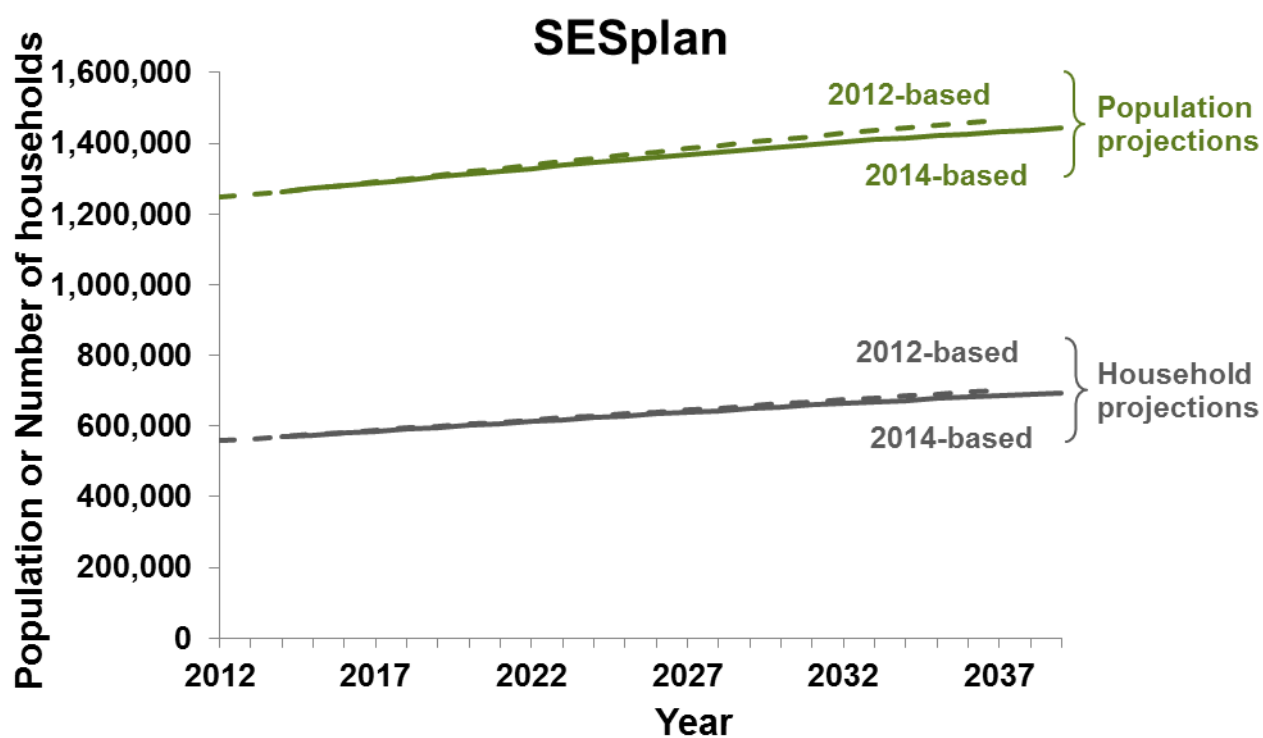


**Note:** Different scales are used on the vertical axis for each National Park

**Figure 13b: Comparing 2012 and 2014-based population and household projections for Scotland's Strategic Development Plan areas**



**Note:** Different scales are used on the vertical axis for each SDP area



**Note:** Different scales are used on the vertical axis for each SDP area



## 7. Sources and Methods

The method for the 2014-based household projections has remained broadly similar to the 2012-based household projections. There have been two main changes. Firstly, the method used for the 2014-based population projections, on which the 2014-based household projections are based, has changed. Secondly, the geography used for the Strategic Development Plan areas and National Parks has changed in both the population and household projections. These changes are described below.

### Data sources

#### (i) Population projections

The first input into the household projections is the 2014-based population projections for Scotland. These are produced for Scotland by area, sex and single year of age, using assumptions about births, deaths and migration.

For the [2014-based sub-national population projections](#), National Records of Scotland (NRS) made some changes to the methodology. In early 2015, NRS commissioned academics to review the population projections methodology and make recommendations. The primary recommendation was to move from a single-region net migration assumption to a multi-region rates based approach. Analysis of the change in methodology can be found in the [user groups section](#) of the National Records of Scotland website. More information about the population projections, the change in methodology and the assumptions used to produce them, can be found in '[2014-based Population Projections for Scottish Areas](#)' on the NRS website.

The relevant population for household formation is taken to be the adult population, aged 16 or over. The low and high migration variant population projections used in the variant household projections are taken from the same publication.

#### (ii) Communal establishment estimates

Estimates of the proportion of the population living in communal establishments (this is communal establishment 'rates'), such as care homes or prisons, are used to derive the number of people living in private households from the total population given in the population projections. These proportions are calculated, by age group and sex, from the mid-2014 population estimates published by NRS and numbers of residents in communal establishments collated by NRS.

Numbers of residents in communal establishments are collected from a range of data sources, depending on the establishment type. The data is chosen to represent, as closely as possible, the census definition of residence, that is those individuals 'staying, or expecting to stay, in a residential establishment for six months or more'. Individuals resident for shorter stays would be considered visitors and are not included, as they should be accounted for in their usual place of residence.

Data is collected from a range of administrative data sources and surveys and refers to 2014, where possible. For some establishment types, however, no such

source is available, or 2014 data is not available, and in these cases 2012 administrative data or data from Scotland's Census 2011 is used. [Table A](#) details the sources of communal establishment data and the year to which the data refers. In many cases, more than one data source was combined and estimation was required to obtain a full age/gender breakdown for all establishments. The communal establishment rates used for the 2014-based council area projections can be found on the NRS website, in the [Source Data Tables](#). Communal establishment rates for the SDP area and National Parks projections are available on request.

**Table A: Communal establishment data sources**

Establishment type	Data source	Year of data
Adult care <sup>1</sup>	Care Inspectorate (List of registered establishments)	2014
	ISD <sup>2</sup> Care Home Census	2014
Children's care <sup>1</sup>	Care Inspectorate (List of registered establishments)	2014
	SG <sup>3</sup> Looked After Children Statistics	2014
Defence <sup>1</sup>	NRS <sup>4</sup> Armed Forces Data Collection	2014
	DASA <sup>5</sup> Regular Forces by Age and Sex	2012
	Scotland's Census 2011	2011
Hospitals	ISD <sup>2</sup> SMR01 (General/Acute)	2014
	ISD <sup>2</sup> SMR04 (Mental Health)	2014
	ISD <sup>2</sup> Continuing Care Census (Other NHS)	2014
Hostels	Scotland's Census 2011	2011
Hotels and boarding houses	Scotland's Census 2011	2011
Prisons	SG <sup>3</sup> Prison Statistics	2014
Residential Schools	SG <sup>3</sup> Education Analytical Services	2014
	SG <sup>3</sup> Directorate for Learning	2014
Student Halls of Residence - Further Education	Scotland's Census 2011	2011
Student Halls of Residence - Higher Education <sup>1</sup>	NRS <sup>4</sup> Communal establishment address list	2011
	HESA <sup>6</sup>	2011/12
Other	Scotland's Census 2011	2011

#### Footnotes

1) For this establishment type data from two or more sources were combined to estimate the age/gender breakdown of residents in each council area, as no comprehensive source was available.

2) ISD - Information Services Division of NHS Scotland.

3) SG - Scottish Government.

4) NRS - National Records of Scotland.

5) DASA - Defence Analytical Services and Advice.

6) HESA - Higher Education Statistics Agency.

methodology section of the 2014-based household projections for Scotland.

#### (iii) Headship rates

The household formation information used in the household projections is in the form of headship rates, derived from Scotland's Census 1991, 2001 and 2011. These rates are used to convert the private household population into household numbers.

In the census, one member of each household is designated the 'head of household' (the first adult resident recorded on the household form). The headship rate describes, for each age group, the proportion of the population that is

designated the 'head of household' in each household type. The proportion of the population, for each age group, who are not a head of any type of household (non-heads) is also available from the census. The proportions for each household type, including non-heads, sum to one, within each age group and council area. The number of people who head particular household types is the same as the number of households of this type.

(iv) Household type distribution

For the second time, survey data has been included in the projection method for households at Scotland level. For the 2014-based household projections this data comes from the 2014 Scottish Household Survey (SHS) and consists of an estimate of the proportion of households of each type. This data is then adjusted based on differences between 2011 SHS data and the 2011 Census to take into account higher levels of non-response from particular household types in the SHS.

The distribution of households across the seven types of household used in the 2014-based council area household projections can be found on the NRS website, in the ['Source Data Tables'](#).

(v) Household estimates

The household projections use estimates of number of households from the latest two years (2014 and 2015). The estimates are based on Council Tax data, and provide the total number of households for each council area in Scotland. To produce estimates of numbers of households within the new best fit areas for SDP areas and National Parks, the number of occupied dwellings in each best fit area was built up from postcodes (except in Highland council area where data zones were used). Number of households was estimated from occupied dwellings as in the ['Estimates of Households and Dwellings in Scotland, 2015'](#) publication on the NRS website.

### **Boundaries of SDP areas and National Parks areas and best fit areas for estimation**

The best fit areas used for projecting households in the SDP areas and National Parks have changed since the 2012-based projections. The areas used in the 2014-based projections have been built up from postcodes rather than data zones wherever possible.

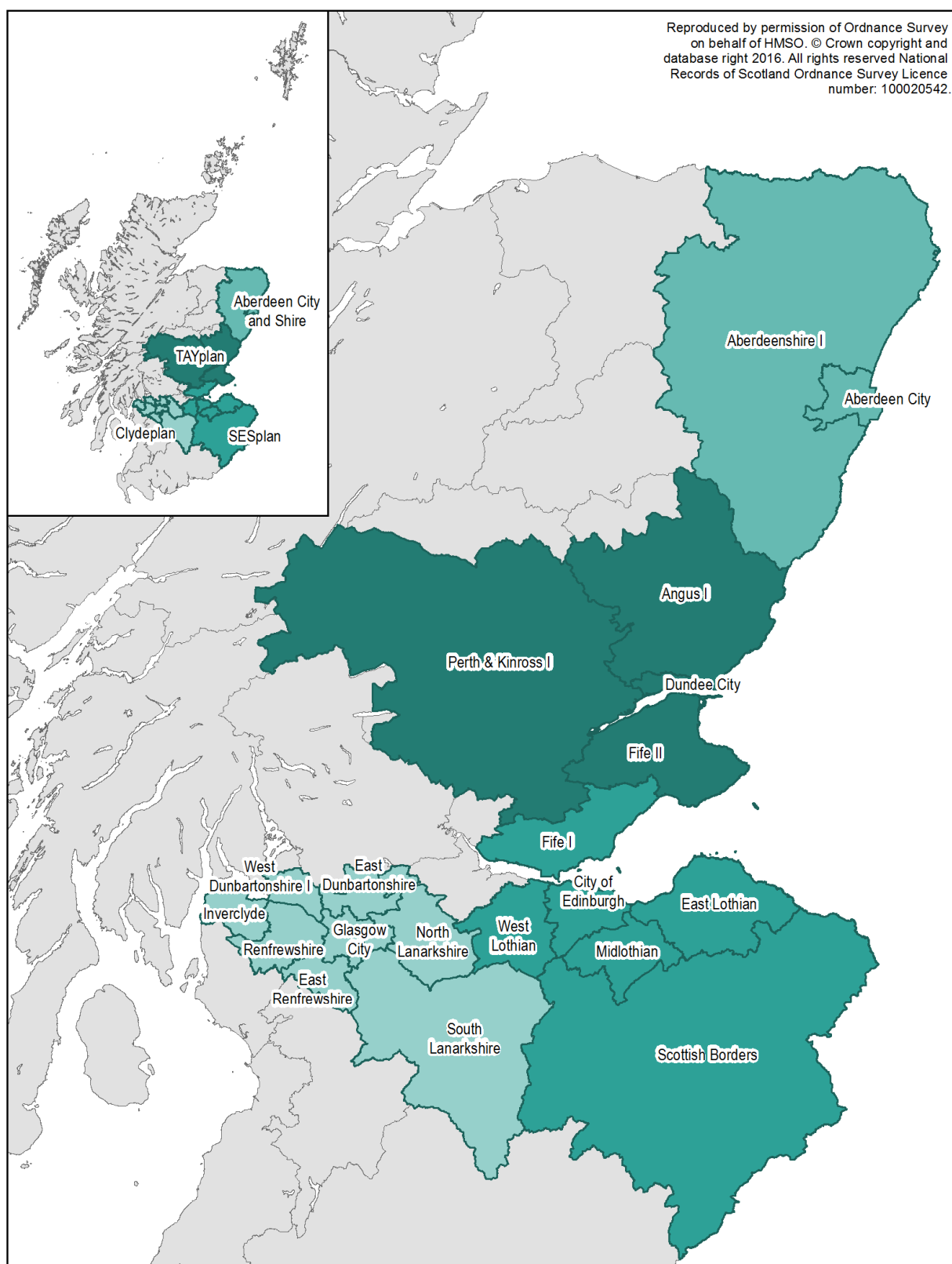
NRS produces population and household projections for the 32 council areas, four SDP areas and two National Park areas. SDP and National Park areas are non-standard geographies and do not nest neatly within the council area boundaries. To produce projections for these non-standard geographies, councils are split into parts. These council area parts can be combined together, or combined with other whole council areas, to form the SDP areas and National Parks. In total nine councils have been split in this manner, these are:

- Aberdeenshire;
- Angus;
- Argyll and Bute;
- Fife;
- Highland;
- Moray;

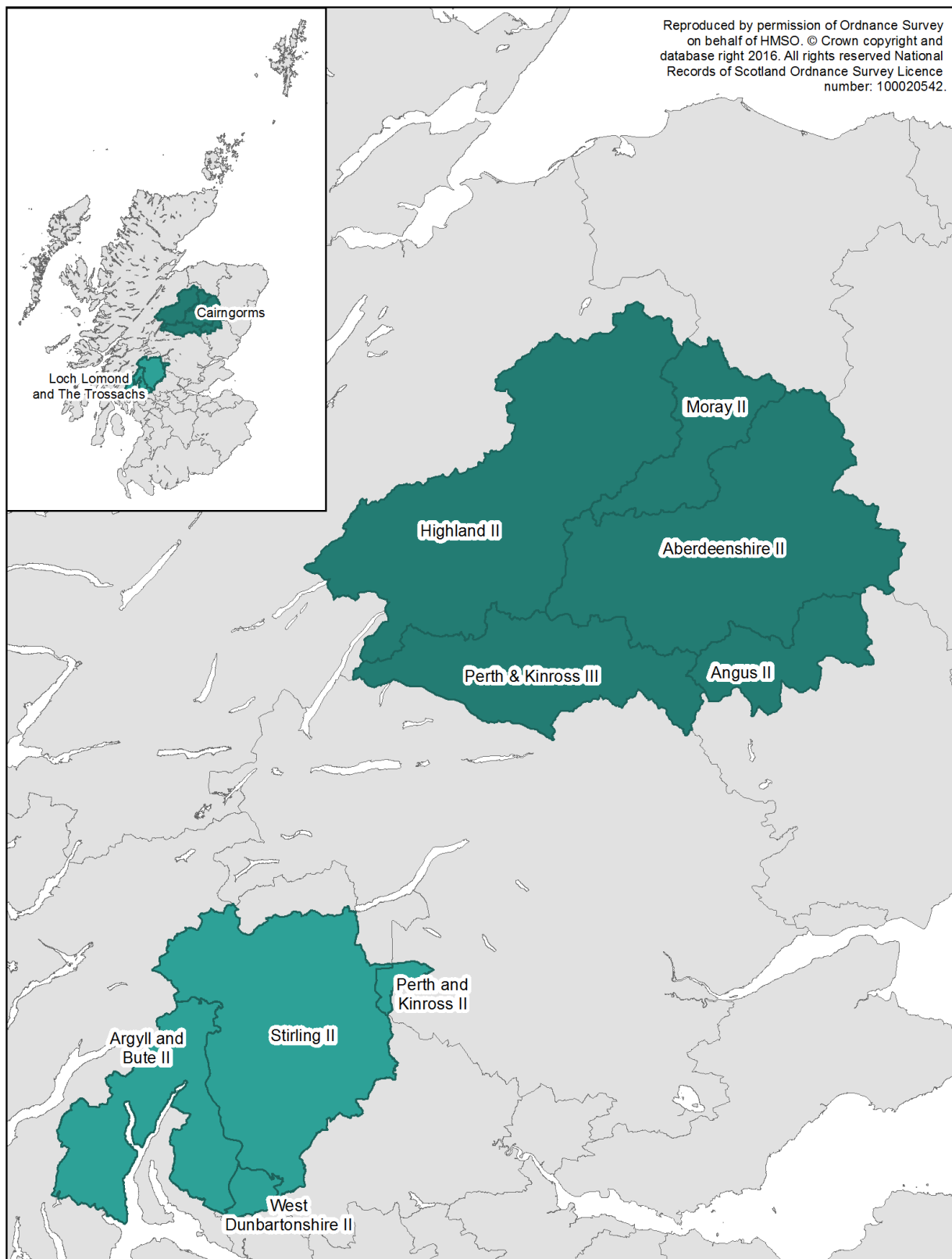
- Perth and Kinross;
- Stirling; and
- West Dunbartonshire.

Each area has been split into two parts with the exception of Perth and Kinross, which has been split into three parts. [Figure 14](#) and [Figure 15](#) show how the council areas have been split.

**Figure 14: Map showing the council areas and council area parts within strategic development plan area boundaries**



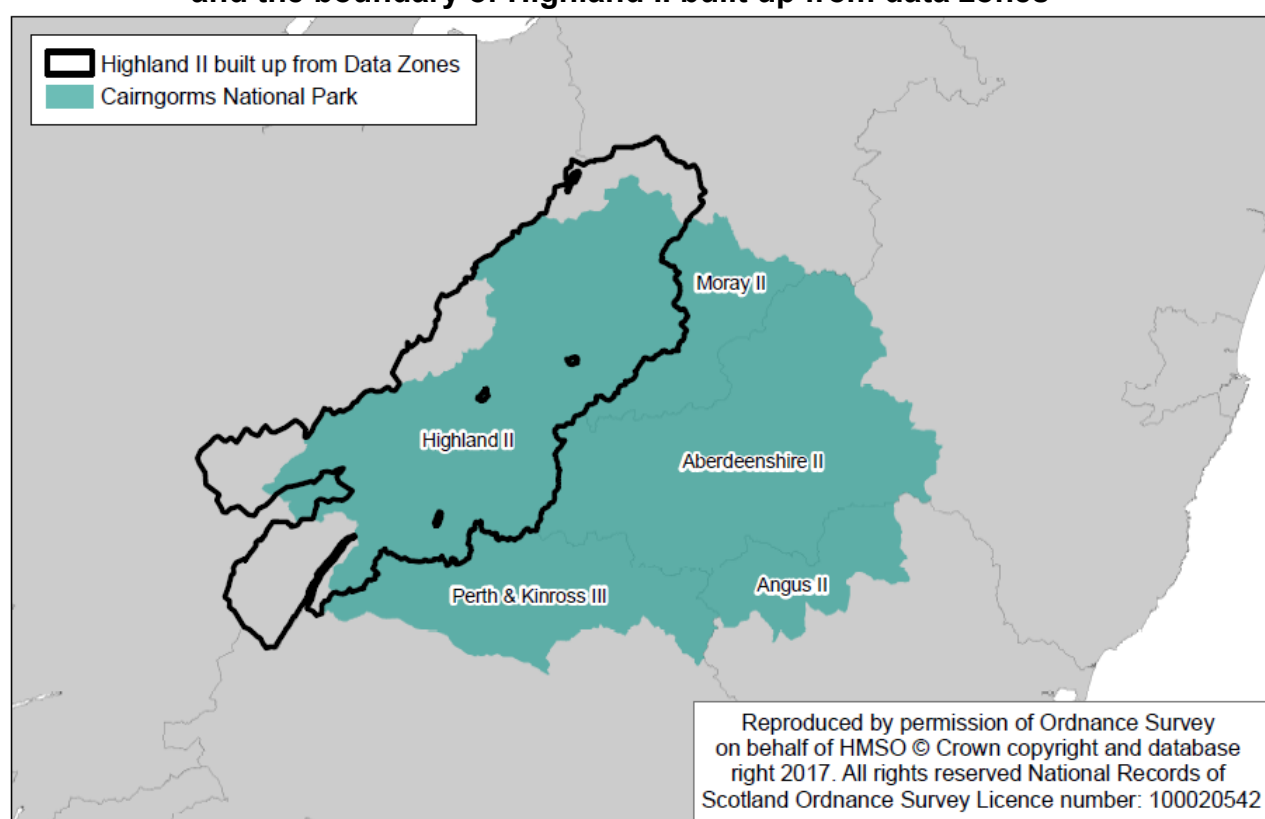
**Figure 15: Map showing the council area parts within national park area boundaries**



In the past, the population and household projections for the parts making up SDP areas were done using input data collected at data zone level. However, for the 2014-based population projections, this best fit area was changed to be built up from postcodes<sup>8</sup>. Therefore, for the 2014-based household projections, all other inputs were also changed to be built up from the same postcodes where possible.

However, 2014 and 2015 household estimates data was not available at postcode level for the part of CNP in Highland council area ('Highland II'). Household estimates were only available for data zones in this area. Therefore, (i) the boundary area used to estimate the number of households in CNP does not exactly match the boundary of the National Park ([Figure 16](#)), and (ii) the area used to estimate the number of households in CNP does not exactly match the area used to estimate population, communal establishments, headship rates and household type distribution.

**Figure 16: Map showing the council area parts within Cairngorms National Park and the boundary of Highland II built up from data zones**



**Note:** Only the outer boundary of Highland II built up from data zones is shown. Details of the individual data zones used are available on request.

### Household types and age groups used in the household projections

Household projections are produced for each Strategic Development Plan (SDP) area, broken down into seven household types, based on the number of adults and children living in the household, and sixteen age groups ([Table B](#)). These are the same types and age groups used for the Council area projection.

#### Footnote

8) More detail about the input data used in the [2014-based household projections](#) is available on the NRS website.

**Table B: Household types and age groups used in the Strategic Development Plan area household projections**

Household types	Age group
<b>1 person households:</b>	16-19
1 adult: male	20-24
1 adult: female	25-29
	30-34
	35-39
	40-44
<b>2 person households:</b>	45-49
2 adults	50-54
1 adult, 1 child	55-59
	60-64
	65-69
<b>3+ person households:</b>	70-74
1 adult, 2+ children	75-79
2+ adults, 1+ children	80-84
3+ adults	85-89
	90+

The household projections are produced for each National Park area, broken down into six household types and three age groups ([Table C](#)). Due to the small numbers of people in each group in each National Park it is not appropriate to produce projections for smaller age groups.

**Table C: Household types and age groups used in the National Park household projections**

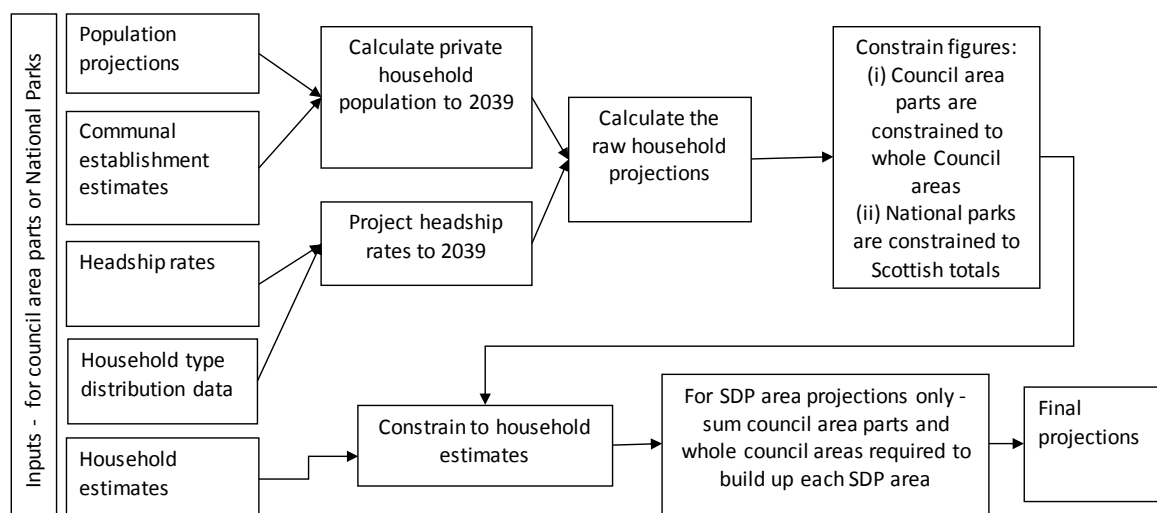
Household types	Age group
<b>1 person households:</b>	16-34
1 adult: male	35-64
1 adult: female	65+
<b>2+ person households:</b>	
2 adults	
1 adult, 1+ children	
2+ adults, 1+ children	
3+ adults	

## Methodology

Strategic Development Plan area projections are produced by combining whole [Council area projections](#) with parts of other council Areas ([Figure 14](#)). Where entire council areas are included in an SDP area, the figure from [Household Projections for Scotland, 2014-based](#) has been used. These whole council area projections are combined with new projections for the other parts of council areas making up the SDP areas to obtain projections for the overall SDP area. National Park projections are not built up using any whole council areas, as the National Parks are made up entirely of parts of council areas ([Figure 15](#)).



**Figure 17: Flow diagram of the method used to produce household projections**



There are several stages to the calculation of the household projections (Figure 17). The first stage calculates the private household population. This is done by first estimating the number of communal establishment residents in each year of the projection, by applying the communal establishment rates described above to the population projections. The communal establishment residents are then subtracted from the population projections to give the private household population for each projection year. The projected private household population for 2014 to 2039, for Scotland and each council area, can be found on the NRS website, in the '[Source Data Tables](#)'. Variant private household populations are also available in the same dataset, based on the high and low migration variant population projections. Source data for the SDP area and National Parks projections is available on request.

The second stage in calculating the household projections is to estimate the number of households from the private household population, using the headship rates described above. Two sets of projected headship rates are produced using a modified two-point exponential model, one using headship rates from Scotland's Census 1991 and Scotland's Census 2001, and the other using headship rates from Scotland's Census 2001 and Scotland's Census 2011.

The formula for the modified two-point exponential model is as follows:

$$y_i = k + ab^{x_i}$$

Where	i	= the year, from 2014 to 2039
	$y_i$	= the headship rate in year i
	k	= 1 if $y_c \geq y_d$ 0 if $y_c < y_d$
	a	= $y_d - k$
	b	= $(y_c - k)/(y_d - k)$
	$x_i$	= $(i - d)/(c - d)$
	c	= the most recent census year (2001 or 2011)
	d	= the furthest away census year (1991 or 2001)

The two sets of projected headship rates are then combined into a final set of headship rates using weights and the following formula:

$$y_i = \frac{A^{(1)} * y_i^{(1)} + A^{(2)} * y_i^{(2)}}{A^{(1)} + A^{(2)}}$$

Where	i	= the year, from 2014 to 2039
	$y_i$	= final headship rate in year i
	$A^{(1)}$	= weight given to rates projected using 1991 and 2001 data
	$A^{(2)}$	= weight given to rates projected using 2001 and 2011 data
	$y_i^{(1)}$	= projected headship rate in year i using 1991 and 2001 data
	$y_i^{(2)}$	= projected headship rate in year i using 2001 and 2011 data

The weights are chosen so that the projection for 2014 has a distribution of households across the seven household types that is as close as possible to the distribution found in the adjusted 2014 Scottish Household Survey data for Scotland. This allows us to incorporate more recent information on the types of households that people are living in, rather than purely relying on census data. For the 2014-based projections the weights used were 80 per cent towards the headship rates using 2001 and 2011 Census data and 20 per cent towards projected headship rates using 1991 and 2001 Census data.

The projected headship (and non-headship) rates are constrained so that:

- they cannot individually go above one or below zero; and
- they sum to one within an area and age group.

The projected headship and non-headship rates from the 2014-based council area projections can be found on the NRS website in the 'Source Data Tables'. Source data for the SDP area and National Park projections is available on request.

The household projections are calculated by applying the projected headship rates to the private household population projections to give an estimate of the number of heads of household in each of the projection years for each household type, age group of the head of household and area.

The final stages of the household projection methodology apply a series of adjustments to the household projections. The first adjustment is to control the National Park projections, including a projection of the 'Rest of Scotland', to the all-Scotland projection, as the latter is thought to be more accurate. For SDP areas, the adjustment is different. Where a whole Council area (CA) is projected, the projections for all council areas are controlled to the all-Scotland projections. In contrast, where sub-CA areas are projected, projections are produced for the area that

is within the SDP area and the area that is not, and these sub-CA projections are controlled to the main CA projection.

The next adjustment is for the total number of households within each area in 2014 and 2015 to be controlled so that it is equal to the household estimates for these years. The household projections for 2016 onwards are then adjusted by the same proportions as the 2015 year, to preserve the trend in the household projections. This adjustment allows us to incorporate more recent information on household numbers than the 2011 Census into the household projections.

In the main projections for council areas and Scotland, a final adjustment ensures that the minimum number of adults required to fill the projected households is not greater than the projected adult private household population (for example a minimum of two adults would live in a 'two or more adult' household). The same check is carried out for children. Where an adjustment is required, the number of households is kept constant, but the balance of household types is adjusted, to reduce the number of large households and increase the number of smaller households. For the 2014-based household projections, no minimum adult or child adjustments were required for council areas. No minimum adult or child adjustments were made for the National Parks or the SDP areas.

### **Variant household projections**

Variant projections provide a broad indication of the sensitivity of the household projections to the demographic assumptions that are used to produce them. The principal household projections for [SDP areas](#) and [National Parks](#) are based on the principal population projection produced by National Records of Scotland (NRS), which uses assumptions about fertility, mortality and migration which are thought most likely to occur over the next 25 years. The household projection is also dependent on the assumption that the projected trends in household formation will continue until 2039.

Two [variant household projections](#) are presented here. These are based upon variant population projections produced by NRS that use different assumptions regarding future migration. The low and high migration variant population projections produced by NRS use the same assumptions about fertility and mortality as the principal population projection but assume varied levels of migration to and from Scotland. Further information about the variant population projections can be found in [Population projections for Scottish Areas \(2014-based\)](#) on the NRS website.

Migration variant household projections are calculated by replacing the principal population projections with the migration variant population projections, keeping all other inputs to the household projections unchanged.

### **Relationship to other projections**

These projections apply a single methodology across all areas. Individual areas may have a wider range of local information, based for example on local population or household surveys, on which to compile local projections. The supporting material on the NRS website should assist in providing an understanding of the basis of our projections. We are happy to provide additional supporting or background material which users would find useful in assessing and using the projections, where possible. Please contact us [statisticscustomerservices@nrscotland.gov.uk](mailto:statisticscustomerservices@nrscotland.gov.uk).

## 8. Related publications and websites

Other household related topics can be found within the following websites:

### **National Records of Scotland (NRS) publications (available on the NRS website).**

The NRS [household estimates](#) show annual estimates of the number of households and dwellings in Scotland.

The NRS population [estimates](#) and [projections](#) show annual estimates of the number of people in Scotland, and projections for future populations.

### **Scotland's Census**

Results and information about Scotland's Census 2011 are available from the [Scotland's Census](#) website. This includes '[Household composition for specific groups of people in Scotland](#)', an analytical report published in August 2015 which looks at household composition data from Scotland's Census 2011 and compares it to Scotland's Census 2001.

### **Scottish Government statistics**

The Scottish Government produces a range of statistics on housing in Scotland, including the number of new homes built each year and numbers of conversions and demolitions. These statistics are available from the [Housing Statistics for Scotland website](#), and include an annual summary of the key trends in housing.

Scottish Government [Planning Statistics](#), which include data on vacant and derelict land, can also be found on the Scottish Government website.

Up-to-date information about the characteristics, attitudes and behaviour of Scottish households and individuals on a range of issues can be found on the [Scottish Household Survey](#) section of the Scottish Government website.

Up-to-date information on the State of the Economy and a Monthly Economic Brief for Scotland can be found in the [Economy](#) section of the Scottish Government website.

### **Centre for Housing Market Analysis**

The Centre for Housing Market Analysis (CHMA) is part of the Scottish Government's Communities Analysis Division. It provides support to councils and others to aid the strategic planning of housing in Scotland.

The CHMA's monthly 'Scottish Housing Market Review' collates a range of statistics on house prices, housing market activity, cost and availability of finance and reposessions.

More information, including the bulletins themselves, can be found on the [CHMA](#) website.

## Household estimates and projections for other parts of the UK

Household estimates and projections for other parts of the UK are available from the following sources and websites.

- England: [Department for Communities and Local Government](#) (The [Office for National Statistics \(ONS\)](#) will take responsibility for the production and publication of future household projections in England).
- Wales: [Welsh Government](#)
- Northern Ireland: [Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency](#)

There are many similarities between the projections, but also some subtle differences between methods. A joint report containing a broad comparison of the household projection methodologies across the UK can be found on the [Welsh Government website](#). The report was published in 2011, therefore it doesn't include any changes made to methods since then. However it provides a useful starting point in understanding the methods used by each country.

## Scottish Government statistics user and provider consultation network (ScotStat)

You can register with the Scottish Government's [ScotStat](#) website to receive notification of forthcoming household estimates and projections publications. By registering you will also receive other updates relating to these statistics, including notifications of user consultations. You can also choose to receive notifications relating to other areas of Scottish Official statistics.

## 9. Tables

Figures in the tables are rounded to the nearest whole number. Therefore, the totals shown may not be equal to the sum of all the constituent parts. Calculations of additional figures based on the data in a table, for example percentage change between two years' household numbers, have been done using unrounded numbers and then rounded accordingly.

Most of the tables included in this publication show summary figures for every five years of the projection period. Full versions of these tables, containing figures for each year, are available from the [NRS website](#), along with detailed tables showing each household type and age group, each year, for each council area.

**Table 1: Overall projections for Scotland's National Parks, 2014 to 2039**

	Area	2014	2019	2024	2029	2034	2039	Average Annual Change <sup>3</sup> 2014-2039	Overall Change 2014-2039	
<b>Household Projection</b>	<b>CNP</b>	8,653	8,770	8,963	9,143	9,213	9,195	22	542	6%
	<b>LLTNP</b>	6,556	6,670	6,750	6,757	6,706	6,634	3	78	1%
<b>Population Projection<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>CNP</b>	19,010	18,832	18,755	18,695	18,548	18,337	-27	-673	-4%
	<b>LLTNP</b>	14,928	14,697	14,456	14,182	13,870	13,543	-55	-1,385	-9%
<b>Average Household Size<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>CNP</b>	2.12	2.07	2.01	1.97	1.93	1.91	-0.01	-0.21	-10%
	<b>LLTNP</b>	2.18	2.11	2.05	2.00	1.97	1.94	-0.01	-0.24	-11%

### Footnotes

1) This is the 2014-based principal population projection, published on the NRS website.

2) The average household size is calculated by dividing the private household population by the total number of households for each year.

3) Average annual change is the result of dividing the absolute change (before rounding) by the number of years of the projection

Household figures are rounded to the nearest whole number.

**Table 2: Household projections for Scotland's National Parks, by type of household, 2014 to 2039**

Area	Household type							Average annual change <sup>1</sup> 2014-2039	Overall change 2014-2039	
		2014	2019	2024	2029	2034	2039			
CNP	1 adult	2,889	3,016	3,178	3,337	3,434	3,494	24	605	21%
	2 adults	3,177	3,260	3,350	3,424	3,405	3,335	6	158	5%
	1 adult, 1+ children	453	465	493	520	547	571	5	118	26%
	2+ adult 1+ children	1,560	1,484	1,436	1,395	1,398	1,398	-6	-161	-10%
	3+ person all adult	575	545	505	466	429	397	-7	-178	-31%
	<b>All households</b>	<b>8,653</b>	<b>8,770</b>	<b>8,963</b>	<b>9,143</b>	<b>9,213</b>	<b>9,195</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>6%</b>
LLTNP	1 adult	2,015	2,155	2,277	2,360	2,415	2,461	18	446	22%
	2 adults	2,540	2,632	2,690	2,695	2,640	2,563	1	22	1%
	1 adult, 1+ children	231	231	239	247	251	255	1	24	10%
	2+ adult 1+ children	1,159	1,051	971	918	890	859	-12	-300	-26%
	3+ person all adult	611	600	573	537	510	497	-5	-114	-19%
	<b>All households</b>	<b>6,556</b>	<b>6,670</b>	<b>6,750</b>	<b>6,757</b>	<b>6,706</b>	<b>6,634</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>1%</b>

**Percentage of all households by household type**

Area	Household type	2014	2019	2024	2029	2034	2039
CNP	1 adult	33%	34%	35%	36%	37%	38%
	2 adults	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	36%
	1 adult, 1+ children	5%	5%	6%	6%	6%	6%
	2+ adult 1+ children	18%	17%	16%	15%	15%	15%
	3+ person all adult	7%	6%	6%	5%	5%	4%
	<b>All households</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
LLTNP	1 adult	31%	32%	34%	35%	36%	37%
	2 adults	39%	39%	40%	40%	39%	39%
	1 adult, 1+ children	4%	3%	4%	4%	4%	4%
	2+ adult 1+ children	18%	16%	14%	14%	13%	13%
	3+ person all adult	9%	9%	8%	8%	8%	7%
	<b>All households</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Footnotes**

1) Average annual change is the result of dividing the absolute change (before rounding) by the number of years of the projection.  
Household figures are rounded to the nearest whole number.

**Table 3: Household projections for Scotland's National Parks, by age of head of household, 2014 to 2039**

Area	Age of head of household							Average annual change <sup>1</sup> 2014-2039	Overall change 2014-2039	
		2014	2019	2024	2029	2034	2039			
CNP	16-34	1,188	1,175	1,211	1,248	1,191	1,153	-1	-35	-3%
	35-64	4,586	4,425	4,312	4,160	4,032	3,915	-27	-670	-15%
	65+	2,879	3,170	3,441	3,735	3,991	4,126	50	1,247	43%
	<b>All ages</b>	<b>8,653</b>	<b>8,770</b>	<b>8,963</b>	<b>9,143</b>	<b>9,213</b>	<b>9,195</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>6%</b>
LLTNP	16-34	582	589	569	545	487	458	-5	-124	-21%
	35-64	3,630	3,429	3,286	3,051	2,872	2,769	-34	-862	-24%
	65+	2,344	2,653	2,895	3,161	3,347	3,408	43	1064	45%
	<b>All ages</b>	<b>6,556</b>	<b>6,670</b>	<b>6,750</b>	<b>6,757</b>	<b>6,706</b>	<b>6,634</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>1%</b>

**Percentage of all households by age of head of household**

Area	Age of head of	2014	2019	2024	2029	2034	2039
CNP	16-34	14%	13%	14%	14%	13%	13%
	35-64	53%	50%	48%	46%	44%	43%
	65+	33%	36%	38%	41%	43%	45%
	<b>All ages</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
LLTNP	16-34	9%	9%	8%	8%	7%	7%
	35-64	55%	51%	49%	45%	43%	42%
	65+	36%	40%	43%	47%	50%	51%
	<b>All ages</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Footnotes**

1) Average annual change is the result of dividing the absolute change (before rounding) by the number of years of the projection.  
Household figures are rounded to the nearest whole number.



**Table 4a: Household projections for Cairngorms National Park, by household type and age of head of household, 2014 to 2039**

Household type	Age group							Average annual change <sup>1</sup> 2014-2039	Overall change 2014-2039	
		2014	2019	2024	2029	2034	2039			
1 adult: male	16-34	204	193	191	187	171	160	-2	-43	-21%
	35-64	643	644	652	650	640	629	-1	-14	-2%
	65+	477	550	626	712	799	861	15	384	80%
	<b>All ages</b>	<b>1,324</b>	<b>1,387</b>	<b>1,468</b>	<b>1,549</b>	<b>1,609</b>	<b>1,650</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>25%</b>
1 adult: female	16-34	111	106	105	105	98	94	-1	-17	-15%
	35-64	543	543	551	543	512	505	-2	-39	-7%
	65+	911	980	1,054	1,140	1,215	1,245	13	335	37%
	<b>All ages</b>	<b>1,565</b>	<b>1,629</b>	<b>1,710</b>	<b>1,788</b>	<b>1,825</b>	<b>1,844</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>18%</b>
1 adult, 1+ children	16-34	184	195	215	236	239	242	2	59	32%
	35-64	265	265	272	277	300	319	2	54	20%
	65+	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	5	118%
	<b>All ages</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>547</b>	<b>571</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>26%</b>
2 adults	16-34	311	317	334	349	337	330	1	19	6%
	35-64	1,537	1,475	1,433	1,377	1,283	1,178	-14	-359	-23%
	65+	1,329	1,468	1,583	1,698	1,785	1,827	20	498	37%
	<b>All ages</b>	<b>3,177</b>	<b>3,260</b>	<b>3,350</b>	<b>3,424</b>	<b>3,405</b>	<b>3,335</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>5%</b>
2+ adults, 1+ children	16-34	335	320	318	319	293	274	-2	-61	-18%
	35-64	1,193	1,123	1,068	1,016	1,034	1,045	-6	-148	-12%
	65+	31	41	50	61	71	79	2	47	151%
	<b>All ages</b>	<b>1,560</b>	<b>1,484</b>	<b>1,436</b>	<b>1,395</b>	<b>1,398</b>	<b>1,398</b>	<b>-6</b>	<b>-161</b>	<b>-10%</b>
3+ adults	16-34	44	45	50	52	53	52	0	9	20%
	35-64	405	375	335	297	263	240	-7	-165	-41%
	65+	126	126	121	117	113	105	-1	-21	-17%
	<b>All ages</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>-178</b>	<b>-31%</b>
<b>All households</b>	<b>All ages</b>	<b>8,653</b>	<b>8,770</b>	<b>8,963</b>	<b>9,143</b>	<b>9,213</b>	<b>9,195</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>6%</b>

**Footnotes**

1) Average annual change is the result of dividing the absolute change (before rounding) by the number of years of the projection.  
Household figures are rounded to the nearest whole number.

**Table 4b: Household projections for Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park, by household type and age of head of household, 2014 to 2039**

Household type	Age group							Average annual change <sup>1</sup> 2014-2039	Overall change 2014-2039	
		2014	2019	2024	2029	2034	2039			
1 adult: male	16-34	103	106	109	105	98	98	0	-5	-5%
	35-64	468	480	499	501	505	513	2	45	10%
	65+	330	401	464	534	592	624	12	294	89%
	<b>All ages</b>	<b>901</b>	<b>986</b>	<b>1,072</b>	<b>1,139</b>	<b>1,195</b>	<b>1,235</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>37%</b>
1 adult: female	16-34	73	80	82	85	80	78	0	5	7%
	35-64	352	341	331	301	275	263	-4	-89	-25%
	65+	690	748	792	835	865	886	8	196	28%
	<b>All ages</b>	<b>1,115</b>	<b>1,169</b>	<b>1,204</b>	<b>1,221</b>	<b>1,220</b>	<b>1,227</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>10%</b>
1 adult, 1+ children	16-34	72	76	76	75	71	68	0	-4	-6%
	35-64	156	152	159	167	175	181	1	25	16%
	65+	3	3	4	5	5	6	0	3	113%
	<b>All ages</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>10%</b>
2 adults	16-34	143	135	123	111	94	83	-2	-60	-42%
	35-64	1,230	1,171	1,123	1,008	891	821	-16	-409	-33%
	65+	1,167	1,326	1,444	1,576	1,655	1,659	20	491	42%
	<b>All ages</b>	<b>2,540</b>	<b>2,632</b>	<b>2,690</b>	<b>2,695</b>	<b>2,640</b>	<b>2,563</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>1%</b>
2+ adults, 1+ children	16-34	170	169	155	144	121	108	-2	-62	-37%
	35-64	974	864	795	750	743	725	-10	-249	-26%
	65+	15	18	21	24	27	26	0	11	71%
	<b>All ages</b>	<b>1,159</b>	<b>1,051</b>	<b>971</b>	<b>918</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>859</b>	<b>-12</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>-26%</b>
3+ adults	16-34	21	23	23	25	24	23	0	2	10%
	35-64	451	420	380	325	283	267	-7	-184	-41%
	65+	139	157	170	188	203	207	3	68	49%
	<b>All ages</b>	<b>611</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>-114</b>	<b>-19%</b>
<b>All households</b>	<b>All ages</b>	<b>6,556</b>	<b>6,670</b>	<b>6,750</b>	<b>6,757</b>	<b>6,706</b>	<b>6,634</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>1%</b>

**Footnotes**

1) Average annual change is the result of dividing the absolute change (before rounding) by the number of years of the projection.  
Household figures are rounded to the nearest whole number

**Table 5: Projected percentage of people living alone in Scotland's National Parks, by gender and age group, 2014 to 2039**

Area	Age of head of household	2014	2019	2024	2029	2034	2039
CNP	<b>Males</b>						
	16-34	10%	10%	10%	10%	9%	10%
	35-64	17%	17%	18%	19%	19%	19%
	65+	23%	24%	26%	27%	28%	29%
	<b>All adults</b>	17%	18%	18%	19%	20%	21%
	<b>Females</b>						
	16-34	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%
	35-64	13%	14%	15%	15%	15%	16%
	65+	40%	39%	37%	37%	37%	37%
	<b>All adults</b>	19%	20%	21%	22%	22%	23%
	<b>Total</b>						
	16-34	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%
	35-64	15%	16%	16%	17%	17%	17%
	65+	32%	32%	32%	33%	33%	33%
	<b>All adults</b>	18%	19%	20%	20%	21%	22%
LLTNP	<b>Males</b>						
	16-34	7%	8%	9%	9%	10%	10%
	35-64	14%	16%	17%	19%	20%	21%
	65+	19%	21%	22%	23%	24%	25%
	<b>All adults</b>	14%	16%	17%	19%	20%	21%
	<b>Females</b>						
	16-34	6%	6%	7%	8%	8%	9%
	35-64	10%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%
	65+	36%	35%	33%	32%	31%	32%
	<b>All adults</b>	17%	18%	18%	19%	19%	20%
	<b>Total</b>						
	16-34	7%	7%	8%	9%	9%	10%
	35-64	12%	13%	14%	15%	15%	16%
	65+	28%	28%	28%	28%	28%	28%
	<b>All adults</b>	16%	17%	18%	19%	20%	20%

**Footnote**

These figures are equal to the number of people in the age group projected to live in a 'one adult' household, divided by the projected population of that age and gender (including those living in communal establishments).

**Table 6: Overall projections for Strategic Development Plan areas, 2014 to 2039**

	Area							Average Annual Change <sup>3</sup> 2014-2039	Overall Change 2014-2039	
		2014	2019	2024	2029	2034	2039			
Household Projection	Glasgow & Clyde Valley	822,425	848,706	870,299	889,326	906,663	920,736	3,932	98,311	12%
	Aberdeen City & Shire	211,978	222,586	233,477	244,076	254,348	263,741	2,071	51,763	24%
	SESplan	570,438	596,880	623,851	649,598	673,345	694,200	4,951	123,763	22%
	TAYplan	219,982	226,717	232,985	238,864	244,144	248,716	1,149	28,734	13%
Population Projection <sup>1</sup>	Glasgow & Clyde Valley	1,792,901	1,804,885	1,819,585	1,833,744	1,843,252	1,847,042	2,166	54,141	3%
	Aberdeen City & Shire	485,893	505,426	525,671	545,022	561,983	576,506	3,625	90,613	19%
	SESplan	1,262,947	1,304,538	1,345,040	1,383,133	1,415,601	1,442,227	7,171	179,280	14%
	TAYplan	489,389	495,260	502,576	510,543	517,296	521,920	1,301	32,531	7%
Average Household Size <sup>2</sup>	Glasgow & Clyde Valley	2.15	2.09	2.06	2.03	2.00	1.97	-0.01	-0.18	-8%
	Aberdeen City & Shire	2.24	2.22	2.20	2.18	2.16	2.13	0.00	-0.11	-5%
	SESplan	2.17	2.14	2.11	2.08	2.06	2.03	-0.01	-0.14	-6%
	TAYplan	2.15	2.11	2.08	2.06	2.04	2.02	-0.01	-0.13	-6%

**Footnotes**

1) This is the 2014-based principal population projection, published on the NRS website.

2) The average household size is calculated by dividing the private household population by the total number of households for each year.

3) Average annual change is the result of dividing the absolute change (before rounding) by the number of years of the projection

Household figures are rounded to the nearest whole number.

**Table 7a: Household projections for Strategic Development Plan areas, by type of household, 2014 to 2039 (number of households)**

Area	Household type							Average annual change <sup>1</sup> 2014-2039	Overall change 2014-2039	
		2014	2019	2024	2029	2034	2039			
Glasgow & Clyde Valley	1 adult	317,528	340,646	362,202	382,267	401,068	418,226	4,028	100,699	32%
	2 adults	224,499	235,426	243,944	250,196	254,646	257,171	1,307	32,672	15%
	1 adult, 1+ children	63,001	64,738	66,367	68,335	70,195	71,156	326	8,154	13%
	2+ adult 1+ children	143,865	136,052	129,624	124,618	119,987	114,982	-1,155	-28,883	-20%
	3+ person all adult	73,532	71,844	68,162	63,910	60,767	59,202	-573	-14,330	-19%
	<b>All households</b>	<b>822,425</b>	<b>848,706</b>	<b>870,299</b>	<b>889,326</b>	<b>906,663</b>	<b>920,736</b>	<b>3,932</b>	<b>98,311</b>	<b>12%</b>
Aberdeen City & Shire	1 adult	70,316	75,249	80,642	86,147	91,437	96,778	1,058	26,462	38%
	2 adults	71,394	76,049	80,159	83,759	87,444	90,793	776	19,399	27%
	1 adult, 1+ children	8,944	9,351	9,909	10,546	11,147	11,534	104	2,589	29%
	2+ adult 1+ children	43,726	44,838	46,347	47,682	48,473	48,677	198	4,951	11%
	3+ person all adult	17,597	17,099	16,420	15,942	15,847	15,960	-65	-1,637	-9%
	<b>All households</b>	<b>211,978</b>	<b>222,586</b>	<b>233,477</b>	<b>244,076</b>	<b>254,348</b>	<b>263,741</b>	<b>2,071</b>	<b>51,763</b>	<b>24%</b>
SESplan	1 adult	201,720	217,308	234,134	250,497	265,585	279,917	3,128	78,198	39%
	2 adults	181,030	192,131	202,161	210,322	217,395	223,093	1,683	42,064	23%
	1 adult, 1+ children	35,187	37,428	39,816	42,584	45,276	47,311	485	12,124	34%
	2+ adult 1+ children	105,023	103,235	102,556	102,473	102,302	101,364	-146	-3,659	-3%
	3+ person all adult	47,478	46,778	45,185	43,723	42,788	42,514	-199	-4,964	-10%
	<b>All households</b>	<b>570,438</b>	<b>596,880</b>	<b>623,851</b>	<b>649,598</b>	<b>673,345</b>	<b>694,200</b>	<b>4,951</b>	<b>123,763</b>	<b>22%</b>
TAYplan	1 adult	78,346	82,529	86,765	90,755	94,528	98,177	793	19,832	25%
	2 adults	72,582	75,930	78,652	80,602	81,952	82,808	409	10,226	14%
	1 adult, 1+ children	13,493	14,167	14,886	15,672	16,413	17,006	141	3,513	26%
	2+ adult 1+ children	37,956	36,884	36,267	36,074	35,900	35,472	-99	-2,484	-7%
	3+ person all adult	17,605	17,207	16,416	15,761	15,351	15,253	-94	-2,352	-13%
	<b>All households</b>	<b>219,982</b>	<b>226,717</b>	<b>232,985</b>	<b>238,864</b>	<b>244,144</b>	<b>248,716</b>	<b>1,149</b>	<b>28,734</b>	<b>13%</b>

**Footnotes**

1) Average annual change is the result of dividing the absolute change (before rounding) by the number of years of the projection.

Household figures are rounded to the nearest whole number.

**Table 7b: Household projections for Strategic Development Plan areas, by type of household, 2014 to 2039 (percentages)**

**Percentage of all households by household type**

Area	Household type	2014	2019	2024	2029	2034	2039
Glasgow & Clyde Valley	1 adult	39%	40%	42%	43%	44%	45%
	2 adults	27%	28%	28%	28%	28%	28%
	1 adult, 1+ children	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%
	2+ adult 1+ children	17%	16%	15%	14%	13%	12%
	3+ person all adult	9%	8%	8%	7%	7%	6%
	<b>All households</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
Aberdeen City & Shire	1 adult	33%	34%	35%	35%	36%	37%
	2 adults	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%
	1 adult, 1+ children	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%
	2+ adult 1+ children	21%	20%	20%	20%	19%	18%
	3+ person all adult	8%	8%	7%	7%	6%	6%
	<b>All households</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
SESplan	1 adult	35%	36%	38%	39%	39%	40%
	2 adults	32%	32%	32%	32%	32%	32%
	1 adult, 1+ children	6%	6%	6%	7%	7%	7%
	2+ adult 1+ children	18%	17%	16%	16%	15%	15%
	3+ person all adult	8%	8%	7%	7%	6%	6%
	<b>All households</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
TAYplan	1 adult	36%	36%	37%	38%	39%	39%
	2 adults	33%	33%	34%	34%	34%	33%
	1 adult, 1+ children	6%	6%	6%	7%	7%	7%
	2+ adult 1+ children	17%	16%	16%	15%	15%	14%
	3+ person all adult	8%	8%	7%	7%	6%	6%
	<b>All households</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table 8a: Household projections for Strategic Development Plan areas, by age of head of household, 2014 to 2039 (number of households)**

Area	Age of head of household							Average annual change <sup>1</sup> 2014-2039	Overall change 2014-2039	
		2014	2019	2024	2029	2034	2039			
Glasgow & Clyde Valley	16-19	6,384	6,303	7,279	8,303	8,556	9,391	120	3,008	47%
	20-24	33,691	31,317	28,773	31,176	33,021	32,687	-40	-1,004	-3%
	25-29	59,399	62,498	57,354	51,780	54,943	56,760	-106	-2,639	-4%
	30-34	69,062	71,814	75,843	69,865	63,241	67,232	-73	-1,830	-3%
	35-39	64,852	73,009	76,402	81,319	75,439	68,703	154	3,851	6%
	40-44	75,243	66,937	75,500	79,380	84,818	78,880	145	3,637	5%
	45-49	85,774	76,669	68,169	77,045	81,148	86,825	42	1,052	1%
	50-54	85,161	86,410	76,949	68,238	76,994	80,951	-168	-4,210	-5%
	55-59	73,751	83,359	84,047	74,425	65,631	73,695	-2	-56	0%
	60-64	62,599	71,254	80,032	80,199	70,529	61,778	-33	-820	-1%
	65-69	60,020	60,160	68,330	76,478	76,225	66,594	263	6,574	11%
	70-74	47,823	54,809	54,755	62,014	68,990	68,284	818	20,461	43%
	75-79	42,533	42,241	49,427	50,162	57,662	64,799	891	22,265	52%
	80-84	31,553	33,674	34,603	41,658	43,248	50,882	773	19,329	61%
	85-89	17,040	19,867	22,536	24,265	30,380	32,420	615	15,380	90%
	90+	7,539	8,386	10,300	13,019	15,839	20,854	533	13,315	177%
	<b>All ages</b>	<b>822,425</b>	<b>848,706</b>	<b>870,299</b>	<b>889,326</b>	<b>906,663</b>	<b>920,736</b>	<b>3,932</b>	<b>98,311</b>	<b>12%</b>
Aberdeen City & Shire	16-19	1,275	1,150	1,284	1,442	1,434	1,531	10	256	20%
	20-24	10,455	9,342	8,662	9,699	10,503	10,470	1	14	0%
	25-29	17,443	18,696	16,934	15,496	16,860	17,827	15	384	2%
	30-34	18,953	21,017	22,795	20,885	19,242	20,876	77	1,923	10%
	35-39	17,593	20,652	23,130	25,225	23,388	21,746	166	4,153	24%
	40-44	19,289	18,309	21,531	24,047	26,196	24,307	201	5,017	26%
	45-49	20,646	19,864	18,937	22,273	24,892	27,132	259	6,486	31%
	50-54	20,211	20,620	19,840	18,864	22,118	24,637	177	4,425	22%
	55-59	18,335	19,823	20,318	19,516	18,521	21,698	135	3,363	18%
	60-64	16,439	17,614	19,078	19,436	18,515	17,445	40	1,006	6%
	65-69	15,548	15,146	16,133	17,276	17,381	16,326	31	778	5%
	70-74	11,489	14,291	13,949	14,821	15,827	15,853	175	4,364	38%
	75-79	9,984	10,418	13,227	13,046	14,026	15,121	206	5,138	51%
	80-84	7,736	8,238	8,948	11,727	11,816	12,992	210	5,256	68%
	85-89	4,542	4,999	5,681	6,433	8,757	9,086	182	4,543	100%
	90+	2,039	2,407	3,029	3,890	4,873	6,696	186	4,656	228%
	<b>All ages</b>	<b>211,978</b>	<b>222,586</b>	<b>233,477</b>	<b>244,076</b>	<b>254,348</b>	<b>263,741</b>	<b>2,071</b>	<b>51,763</b>	<b>24%</b>
SESplan	16-19	4,460	4,330	5,050	5,686	5,761	6,286	73	1,826	41%
	20-24	25,357	24,128	22,482	24,952	26,334	25,987	25	630	2%
	25-29	42,731	44,559	41,885	38,550	41,728	43,168	17	437	1%
	30-34	47,992	50,910	53,672	50,649	46,821	50,705	109	2,713	6%
	35-39	46,901	52,392	56,404	60,182	57,368	53,529	265	6,628	14%
	40-44	53,174	48,896	55,153	59,677	63,979	61,120	318	7,946	15%
	45-49	56,780	53,440	49,062	55,196	59,566	63,739	278	6,959	12%
	50-54	55,212	57,641	54,566	50,186	56,593	61,189	239	5,977	11%
	55-59	48,815	55,124	57,512	54,165	49,603	55,728	277	6,913	14%
	60-64	43,188	47,375	53,220	54,987	51,206	46,320	125	3,132	7%
	65-69	43,540	41,945	45,890	51,126	52,373	48,316	191	4,776	11%
	70-74	33,164	40,930	39,527	43,133	47,834	48,760	624	15,596	47%
	75-79	28,653	30,322	38,133	37,312	41,200	46,079	697	17,426	61%
	80-84	21,732	23,722	26,085	33,717	33,762	38,155	657	16,423	76%
	85-89	12,738	14,116	16,363	18,719	24,985	25,677	518	12,939	102%
	90+	6,001	7,052	8,848	11,359	14,231	19,441	538	13,441	224%
	<b>All ages</b>	<b>570,438</b>	<b>596,880</b>	<b>623,851</b>	<b>649,598</b>	<b>673,345</b>	<b>694,200</b>	<b>4,951</b>	<b>123,763</b>	<b>22%</b>
TAYplan	16-19	2,039	1,987	2,199	2,465	2,540	2,773	29	734	36%
	20-24	10,658	10,069	9,430	10,143	10,719	10,761	4	103	1%
	25-29	14,150	15,641	14,446	13,224	13,862	14,328	7	179	1%
	30-34	15,299	16,369	18,151	16,975	15,697	16,580	51	1,280	8%
	35-39	14,326	16,341	17,494	19,294	18,085	16,717	96	2,391	17%
	40-44	17,572	15,457	17,679	18,969	20,945	19,762	88	2,190	12%
	45-49	21,022	18,440	16,277	18,613	19,988	22,070	42	1,048	5%
	50-54	21,153	21,094	18,489	16,262	18,476	19,750	-56	-1,403	-7%
	55-59	19,083	21,381	21,402	18,820	16,580	18,827	-10	-257	-1%
	60-64	18,129	19,112	21,214	21,056	18,391	16,077	-82	-2,053	-11%
	65-69	18,934	17,600	18,273	19,950	19,486	16,791	-86	-2,143	-11%
	70-74	14,705	18,007	16,848	17,569	19,225	18,798	164	4,092	28%
	75-79	13,351	13,652	17,033	16,226	17,177	19,030	227	5,678	43%
	80-84	10,413	11,132	11,714	14,927	14,470	15,519	204	5,106	49%
	85-89	6,209	6,863	7,778	8,500	11,199	11,142	197	4,933	79%
	90+	2,937	3,573	4,560	5,871	7,303	9,792	274	6,855	233%
	<b>All ages</b>	<b>219,982</b>	<b>226,717</b>	<b>232,985</b>	<b>238,864</b>	<b>244,144</b>	<b>248,716</b>	<b>1,149</b>	<b>28,734</b>	<b>13%</b>

**Footnotes**

1) Average annual change is the result of dividing the absolute change (before rounding) by the number of years of the projection.  
Household figures are rounded to the nearest whole number.

**Table 8b: Household projections for Strategic Development Plan areas, by age of head of household, 2014 to 2039 (percentages)**

Percentage of all households by age of head of household

Area	Age of head of household	2014	2019	2024	2029	2034	2039
Glasgow & Clyde Valley	16-19	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
	20-24	4%	4%	3%	4%	4%	4%
	25-29	7%	7%	7%	6%	6%	6%
	30-34	8%	8%	9%	8%	7%	7%
	35-39	8%	9%	9%	9%	8%	7%
	40-44	9%	8%	9%	9%	9%	9%
	45-49	10%	9%	8%	9%	9%	9%
	50-54	10%	10%	9%	8%	8%	9%
	55-59	9%	10%	10%	8%	7%	8%
	60-64	8%	8%	9%	9%	8%	7%
	65-69	7%	7%	8%	9%	8%	7%
	70-74	6%	6%	6%	7%	8%	7%
	75-79	5%	5%	6%	6%	6%	7%
	80-84	4%	4%	4%	5%	5%	6%
	85-89	2%	2%	3%	3%	3%	4%
	90+	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%
	<b>All ages</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
Aberdeen City & Shire	16-19	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
	20-24	5%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%
	25-29	8%	8%	7%	6%	7%	7%
	30-34	9%	9%	10%	9%	8%	8%
	35-39	8%	9%	10%	10%	9%	8%
	40-44	9%	8%	9%	10%	10%	9%
	45-49	10%	9%	8%	9%	10%	10%
	50-54	10%	9%	8%	8%	9%	9%
	55-59	9%	9%	9%	8%	7%	8%
	60-64	8%	8%	8%	8%	7%	7%
	65-69	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	6%
	70-74	5%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%
	75-79	5%	5%	6%	5%	6%	6%
	80-84	4%	4%	4%	5%	5%	5%
	85-89	2%	2%	2%	3%	3%	3%
	90+	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%	3%
	<b>All ages</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
SESplan	16-19	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
	20-24	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%
	25-29	7%	7%	7%	6%	6%	6%
	30-34	8%	9%	9%	8%	7%	7%
	35-39	8%	9%	9%	9%	9%	8%
	40-44	9%	8%	9%	9%	10%	9%
	45-49	10%	9%	8%	8%	9%	9%
	50-54	10%	10%	9%	8%	8%	9%
	55-59	9%	9%	9%	8%	7%	8%
	60-64	8%	8%	9%	8%	8%	7%
	65-69	8%	7%	7%	8%	8%	7%
	70-74	6%	7%	6%	7%	7%	7%
	75-79	5%	5%	6%	6%	6%	7%
	80-84	4%	4%	4%	5%	5%	5%
	85-89	2%	2%	3%	3%	4%	4%
	90+	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%	3%
	<b>All ages</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
TAYplan	16-19	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
	20-24	5%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%
	25-29	6%	7%	6%	6%	6%	6%
	30-34	7%	7%	8%	7%	6%	7%
	35-39	7%	7%	8%	8%	7%	7%
	40-44	8%	7%	8%	8%	9%	8%
	45-49	10%	8%	7%	8%	8%	9%
	50-54	10%	9%	8%	7%	8%	8%
	55-59	9%	9%	9%	8%	7%	8%
	60-64	8%	8%	9%	9%	8%	6%
	65-69	9%	8%	8%	8%	8%	7%
	70-74	7%	8%	7%	7%	8%	8%
	75-79	6%	6%	7%	7%	7%	8%
	80-84	5%	5%	5%	6%	6%	6%
	85-89	3%	3%	3%	4%	5%	4%
	90+	1%	2%	2%	2%	3%	4%
	<b>All ages</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table 9a: Household projections for Glasgow & Clyde Valley SDP area, by household type and age of head of household, 2014 to 2039**

Household type	Age group							Average annual change <sup>1</sup> 2014-2039	Overall change 2014-2039
		2014	2019	2024	2029	2034	2039		
1 adult: male	16-19	1,416	1,500	1,827	2,158	2,293	2,584	47	1,168
	20-24	5,727	5,394	5,001	5,459	5,780	5,715	0	-12
	25-29	12,457	13,620	12,957	12,056	13,135	13,865	56	1,407
	30-34	14,164	15,460	17,017	16,290	15,248	16,708	102	2,544
	35-39	12,867	15,793	17,799	20,176	19,815	18,939	243	6,072
	40-44	14,306	13,775	16,670	18,649	20,992	20,459	246	6,153
	45-49	16,065	15,497	14,656	17,509	19,371	21,609	222	5,544
	50-54	15,419	16,756	15,793	14,679	17,307	18,894	139	3,474
	55-59	13,208	16,178	17,488	16,410	15,202	17,892	187	4,684
	60-64	11,116	13,754	16,675	17,902	16,728	15,496	175	4,380
	65-69	10,307	11,214	13,748	16,523	17,586	16,310	240	6,003
	70-74	7,597	9,231	9,752	11,678	13,687	14,216	265	6,619
	75-79	6,809	6,958	8,386	8,759	10,357	11,959	206	5,150
	80-84	5,088	5,664	6,049	7,555	8,139	9,919	193	4,830
	85-89	3,112	3,896	4,710	5,376	7,109	7,983	195	4,871
	90+	1,294	1,514	1,947	2,566	3,241	4,413	125	3,119
	<b>All ages</b>	<b>150,953</b>	<b>166,204</b>	<b>180,475</b>	<b>193,748</b>	<b>205,991</b>	<b>216,960</b>	<b>2,640</b>	<b>66,006</b>
									<b>44%</b>
1 adult: female	16-19	1,617	1,612	1,875	2,137	2,195	2,401	31	784
	20-24	4,984	4,455	3,932	4,103	4,178	3,990	-40	-995
	25-29	8,868	9,205	8,373	7,479	7,861	8,052	-33	-816
	30-34	8,804	9,533	10,425	9,927	9,241	10,080	51	1,275
	35-39	7,285	8,900	10,026	11,354	11,137	10,636	134	3,351
	40-44	8,019	7,572	9,033	9,999	11,172	10,827	112	2,808
	45-49	10,495	9,943	9,285	10,975	12,041	13,340	114	2,845
	50-54	12,997	13,922	12,987	12,000	14,065	15,328	93	2,330
	55-59	13,241	15,215	15,579	13,974	12,450	14,124	35	883
	60-64	13,202	14,790	16,366	16,161	13,974	12,017	-47	-1,185
	65-69	15,403	14,789	16,068	17,216	16,436	13,709	-68	-1,694
	70-74	15,299	16,664	15,792	16,943	17,883	16,802	60	1,503
	75-79	16,751	15,928	17,831	17,273	18,937	20,303	142	3,551
	80-84	15,229	15,696	15,592	18,114	18,128	20,533	212	5,304
	85-89	9,497	10,796	11,929	12,519	15,280	15,894	256	6,397
	90+	4,883	5,421	6,633	8,344	10,099	13,232	334	8,349
	<b>All ages</b>	<b>166,574</b>	<b>174,443</b>	<b>181,727</b>	<b>188,519</b>	<b>195,077</b>	<b>201,267</b>	<b>1,388</b>	<b>34,692</b>
									<b>21%</b>
1 adult, 1+ children	16-19	1,053	959	1,037	1,108	1,083	1,134	3	81
	20-24	6,676	6,134	5,584	5,992	6,260	6,120	-22	-556
	25-29	10,232	10,613	9,581	8,540	8,949	9,114	-45	-1,119
	30-34	11,631	12,036	12,406	11,132	9,877	10,287	-62	-1,544
	35-39	10,790	12,386	13,179	14,212	13,307	12,252	58	1,462
	40-44	10,412	9,999	12,033	13,396	15,032	14,579	167	4,167
	45-49	7,061	7,001	6,811	8,304	9,342	10,569	140	3,508
	50-54	3,075	3,485	3,416	3,296	4,002	4,494	57	1,419
	55-59	946	1,154	1,249	1,181	1,106	1,312	15	366
	60+	925	971	1,071	1,175	1,239	1,294	15	369
	<b>All ages</b>	<b>63,001</b>	<b>64,738</b>	<b>66,367</b>	<b>68,335</b>	<b>70,195</b>	<b>71,156</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>8,154</b>
									<b>13%</b>
2 adults	16-19	1,398	1,439	1,710	2,019	2,133	2,389	40	991
	20-24	10,314	10,078	9,665	10,871	11,951	12,215	76	1,901
	25-29	17,082	18,376	17,198	15,780	16,997	17,856	31	774
	30-34	14,131	15,527	17,215	16,570	15,551	17,092	118	2,961
	35-39	8,285	9,541	10,180	11,013	10,356	9,535	50	1,250
	40-44	9,048	8,017	9,004	9,394	9,963	9,188	6	140
	45-49	13,238	11,351	9,710	10,546	10,648	10,920	-93	-2,318
	50-54	19,833	18,899	15,850	13,282	14,151	13,999	-233	-5,835
	55-59	25,083	27,023	25,973	21,981	18,593	20,002	-203	-5,080
	60-64	27,036	30,264	33,375	32,819	28,359	24,405	-105	-2,631
	65-69	27,173	27,333	31,127	34,853	34,707	30,325	126	3,152
	70-74	20,844	24,374	24,837	28,613	32,292	32,376	461	11,532
	75-79	16,230	16,618	19,982	20,847	24,582	28,275	482	12,045
	80-84	9,753	10,754	11,380	14,088	15,025	18,144	336	8,391
	85-89	3,921	4,621	5,303	5,761	7,260	7,794	155	3,873
	90+	1,130	1,210	1,436	1,758	2,076	2,654	61	1,524
	<b>All ages</b>	<b>224,499</b>	<b>235,426</b>	<b>243,944</b>	<b>250,196</b>	<b>254,646</b>	<b>257,171</b>	<b>1,307</b>	<b>32,672</b>
									<b>15%</b>
2+ adults, 1+ children	16-19	276	233	232	230	208	201	-3	-75
	20-24	2,753	2,360	2,035	2,074	2,065	1,933	-33	-819
	25-29	9,085	8,875	7,548	6,369	6,324	6,105	-119	-2,981
	30-34	19,281	18,331	17,762	14,978	12,427	12,086	-288	-7,195
	35-39	24,798	25,572	24,472	23,873	20,269	16,904	-316	-7,894
	40-44	30,473	25,355	26,673	26,117	26,039	22,582	-316	-7,892
	45-49	29,340	25,595	22,181	24,401	25,006	26,088	-130	-3,253
	50-54	16,746	17,417	15,844	14,295	16,364	17,471	29	725
	55-59	6,169	7,131	7,330	6,603	5,914	6,728	22	559
	60+	4,944	5,184	5,545	5,678	5,371	4,884	-2	-59
	<b>All ages</b>	<b>143,865</b>	<b>136,052</b>	<b>129,624</b>	<b>124,618</b>	<b>119,987</b>	<b>114,982</b>	<b>-1,155</b>	<b>-28,883</b>
									<b>-20%</b>
3+ adults	16-19	623	560	598	650	643	681	2	58
	20-24	3,237	2,896	2,556	2,678	2,786	2,714	-21	-523
	25-29	1,673	1,808	1,697	1,556	1,677	1,768	4	95
	30-34	851	928	1,018	967	898	980	5	128
	35-39	827	817	746	691	555	437	-16	-390
	40-44	2,985	2,219	2,087	1,824	1,620	1,245	-70	-1,740
	45-49	9,575	7,282	5,524	5,309	4,739	4,300	-211	-5,275
	50-54	17,090	15,931	13,059	10,686	11,106	10,766	-253	-6,324
	55-59	15,105	16,657	16,427	14,277	12,366	13,637	-59	-1,468
	60-64	8,686	9,603	10,492	10,244	8,812	7,570	-45	-1,116
	65-69	5,639	5,399	5,846	6,238	5,929	4,945	-28	-694
	70-74	3,223	3,585	3,455	3,766	4,031	3,835	24	611
	75+	4,017	4,158	4,658	5,024	5,606	6,323	92	2,307
	<b>All ages</b>	<b>73,532</b>	<b>71,844</b>	<b>68,162</b>	<b>63,910</b>	<b>60,767</b>	<b>59,202</b>	<b>-573</b>	<b>-14,330</b>
									<b>-19%</b>
<b>All households</b>	<b>All ages</b>	<b>822,425</b>	<b>848,706</b>	<b>870,299</b>	<b>889,326</b>	<b>906,663</b>	<b>920,736</b>	<b>3,932</b>	<b>98,311</b>
									<b>12%</b>

**Footnotes**

1) Average annual change is the result of dividing the absolute change (before rounding) by the number of years of the projection.  
Household figures are rounded to the nearest whole number.

**Table 9b: Household projections for Aberdeen City & Shire SDP area, by household type and age of head of household, 2014 to 2039**

Household type	Age group	2014	2019	2024	2029	2034	2039	Average annual change <sup>1</sup> 2014-2039	Overall change 2014-2039
1 adult: male	16-19	209	187	207	231	228	240	1	31 15%
	20-24	1,573	1,292	1,112	1,161	1,179	1,101	-19	-471 -30%
	25-29	3,494	3,586	3,107	2,741	2,879	2,955	-22	-540 -15%
	30-34	3,613	4,064	4,457	4,115	3,822	4,165	22	552 15%
	35-39	3,194	4,007	4,774	5,498	5,360	5,207	81	2,013 63%
	40-44	3,030	3,067	3,817	4,490	5,122	4,968	78	1,938 64%
	45-49	3,044	3,050	3,032	3,697	4,268	4,786	70	1,741 57%
	50-54	2,991	3,222	3,272	3,284	4,034	4,686	68	1,695 57%
	55-59	2,908	3,412	3,758	3,855	3,894	4,815	76	1,907 66%
	60-64	2,544	2,929	3,383	3,654	3,681	3,654	44	1,110 44%
	65-69	2,134	2,202	2,476	2,776	2,919	2,871	29	737 35%
	70-74	1,600	2,075	2,095	2,287	2,513	2,591	40	991 62%
	75-79	1,404	1,476	1,883	1,861	1,998	2,145	30	741 53%
	80-84	1,211	1,349	1,529	2,082	2,173	2,467	50	1,255 104%
	85-89	848	997	1,202	1,433	2,047	2,221	55	1,373 162%
	90+	410	515	683	918	1,197	1,702	52	1,293 316%
	<b>All ages</b>	<b>34,207</b>	<b>37,431</b>	<b>40,785</b>	<b>44,083</b>	<b>47,314</b>	<b>50,573</b>	<b>655</b>	<b>16,366 48%</b>
1 adult: female	16-19	240	207	224	247	242	257	1	16 7%
	20-24	1,342	1,097	946	989	1,009	954	-16	-388 -29%
	25-29	2,378	2,464	2,151	1,909	2,011	2,065	-13	-313 -13%
	30-34	2,043	2,336	2,606	2,452	2,316	2,568	21	524 26%
	35-39	1,633	2,073	2,494	2,898	2,852	2,792	46	1,160 71%
	40-44	1,510	1,545	1,939	2,295	2,634	2,564	42	1,054 70%
	45-49	1,952	1,998	2,031	2,519	2,953	3,356	56	1,404 72%
	50-54	2,323	2,485	2,507	2,494	3,038	3,505	47	1,182 51%
	55-59	2,595	2,867	3,003	2,951	2,865	3,424	33	829 32%
	60-64	2,681	2,817	2,993	2,995	2,808	2,602	-3	-79 -3%
	65-69	3,224	2,939	2,919	2,910	2,728	2,385	-34	-839 -26%
	70-74	3,101	3,538	3,156	3,049	2,945	2,665	-17	-436 -14%
	75-79	3,602	3,495	4,118	3,747	3,694	3,652	2	51 1%
	80-84	3,689	3,787	3,965	5,004	4,845	5,113	57	1,424 39%
	85-89	2,489	2,633	2,876	3,135	4,105	4,085	64	1,596 64%
	90+	1,306	1,538	1,929	2,469	3,080	4,216	116	2,910 223%
	<b>All ages</b>	<b>36,109</b>	<b>37,819</b>	<b>39,857</b>	<b>42,063</b>	<b>44,123</b>	<b>46,205</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>10,096 28%</b>
1 adult, 1+ children	16-19	85	66	64	64	56	55	-1	-30 -36%
	20-24	700	547	451	458	461	427	-11	-273 -39%
	25-29	1,190	1,174	970	819	826	819	-15	-371 -31%
	30-34	1,561	1,653	1,716	1,499	1,334	1,406	-6	-155 -10%
	35-39	1,602	1,842	2,039	2,203	2,025	1,880	11	278 17%
	40-44	1,741	1,771	2,212	2,612	2,990	2,898	46	1,157 66%
	45-49	1,203	1,284	1,341	1,705	2,042	2,364	46	1,161 96%
	50-54	546	641	694	731	936	1,127	23	581 106%
	55-59	183	222	252	265	274	347	7	164 90%
	60+	135	150	170	191	202	211	3	77 57%
	<b>All ages</b>	<b>8,944</b>	<b>9,351</b>	<b>9,909</b>	<b>10,546</b>	<b>11,147</b>	<b>11,534</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>2,589 29%</b>
2 adults	16-19	441	424	497	582	599	656	9	215 49%
	20-24	4,487	4,272	4,176	4,880	5,461	5,613	45	1,126 25%
	25-29	6,538	7,308	6,905	6,521	7,287	7,860	53	1,322 20%
	30-34	4,688	5,420	6,133	5,863	5,586	6,250	62	1,562 33%
	35-39	2,563	3,096	3,563	3,994	3,796	3,602	42	1,039 41%
	40-44	2,692	2,625	3,163	3,613	4,019	3,796	44	1,104 41%
	45-49	3,688	3,402	3,106	3,494	3,737	3,897	8	209 6%
	50-54	6,125	5,847	5,265	4,690	5,158	5,396	-29	-729 -12%
	55-59	8,060	8,390	8,267	7,628	6,958	7,840	-9	-220 -3%
	60-64	8,809	9,379	10,088	10,189	9,616	8,987	7	177 2%
	65-69	8,775	8,690	9,402	10,218	10,408	9,872	44	1,097 12%
	70-74	6,035	7,759	7,825	8,583	9,437	9,694	146	3,659 61%
	75-79	4,510	4,983	6,670	6,925	7,820	8,809	172	4,299 95%
	80-84	2,596	2,870	3,224	4,366	4,547	5,164	103	2,568 99%
	85-89	1,106	1,273	1,508	1,768	2,488	2,669	63	1,563 141%
	90+	281	311	368	445	528	689	16	408 145%
	<b>All ages</b>	<b>71,394</b>	<b>76,049</b>	<b>80,159</b>	<b>83,759</b>	<b>87,444</b>	<b>90,793</b>	<b>776</b>	<b>19,399 27%</b>
2+ adults, 1+ children	16-19	59	48	48	49	43	41	-1	-18 -30%
	20-24	873	776	710	794	866	852	-1	-21 -2%
	25-29	3,192	3,355	2,959	2,652	2,839	2,966	-9	-226 -7%
	30-34	6,710	7,106	7,336	6,389	5,608	5,805	-36	-905 -13%
	35-39	8,348	9,343	9,942	10,292	9,048	7,988	-14	-360 -4%
	40-44	9,533	8,688	9,806	10,490	10,940	9,704	7	171 2%
	45-49	8,177	7,945	7,601	8,977	10,046	10,960	111	2,783 34%
	50-54	4,274	4,655	4,717	4,677	5,702	6,563	92	2,289 54%
	55-59	1,544	1,795	1,964	1,993	1,979	2,418	35	873 57%
	60+	1,017	1,128	1,263	1,368	1,402	1,380	15	363 36%
	<b>All ages</b>	<b>43,726</b>	<b>44,838</b>	<b>46,347</b>	<b>47,682</b>	<b>48,473</b>	<b>48,677</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>4,951 11%</b>
3+ adults	16-19	241	218	244	269	266	282	2	41 17%
	20-24	1,480	1,357	1,266	1,417	1,526	1,522	2	42 3%
	25-29	651	809	842	854	1,018	1,163	20	512 79%
	30-34	337	438	547	567	577	683	14	346 102%
	35-39	253	291	319	340	307	277	1	23 9%
	40-44	783	614	594	547	492	376	-16	-407 -52%
	45-49	2,581	2,185	1,827	1,882	1,846	1,769	-32	-812 -31%
	50-54	3,953	3,769	3,384	2,987	3,249	3,360	-24	-593 -15%
	55-59	3,045	3,137	3,075	2,824	2,551	2,854	-8	-191 -6%
	60-64	1,809	1,822	1,862	1,799	1,624	1,441	-15	-368 -20%
	65-69	1,092	973	945	923	848	728	-15	-364 -33%
	70-74	642	780	737	758	780	751	4	109 17%
	75+	727	706	779	774	762	753	1	26 4%
	<b>All ages</b>	<b>17,597</b>	<b>17,099</b>	<b>16,420</b>	<b>15,942</b>	<b>15,847</b>	<b>15,960</b>	<b>-65</b>	<b>-1,637 -9%</b>
<b>All households</b>	<b>All ages</b>	<b>211,978</b>	<b>222,586</b>	<b>233,477</b>	<b>244,076</b>	<b>254,348</b>	<b>263,741</b>	<b>2,071</b>	<b>51,763 24%</b>

**Footnotes**

1) Average annual change is the result of dividing the absolute change (before rounding) by the number of years of the projection.  
Household figures are rounded to the nearest whole number.



**Table 9c: Household projections for SESplan SDP area, by household type and age of head of household, 2014 to 2039**

Household type	Age group	2014	2019	2024	2029	2034	2039	Average annual change <sup>1</sup> 2014-2039	Overall change 2014-2039	
1 adult: male	16-19	816	865	1,081	1,296	1,378	1,565	30	749	92%
	20-24	3,180	2,932	2,674	2,907	3,027	2,951	-9	-229	-7%
	25-29	7,158	7,323	6,774	6,126	6,514	6,622	-21	-536	-7%
	30-34	8,221	8,789	9,343	8,921	8,327	9,094	35	873	11%
	35-39	8,730	10,535	12,152	13,787	13,900	13,621	196	4,891	56%
	40-44	9,120	9,121	10,992	12,600	14,193	14,183	203	5,063	56%
	45-49	9,812	10,182	10,198	12,281	14,060	15,818	240	6,005	61%
	50-54	9,135	10,383	10,616	10,456	12,463	14,143	200	5,008	55%
	55-59	8,206	10,127	11,429	11,586	11,347	13,451	210	5,245	64%
	60-64	6,919	8,190	9,902	10,956	10,923	10,536	145	3,617	52%
	65-69	6,472	6,696	7,776	9,199	9,996	9,793	133	3,321	51%
	70-74	4,774	6,035	5,955	6,602	7,449	7,738	119	2,964	62%
	75-79	4,267	4,627	5,926	5,882	6,557	7,416	126	3,149	74%
	80-84	3,665	4,211	4,854	6,540	6,796	7,944	171	4,279	117%
	85-89	2,353	2,787	3,442	4,173	5,861	6,295	158	3,941	167%
	90+	1,154	1,465	1,964	2,673	3,525	5,041	155	3,887	337%
		All ages	93,984	104,270	115,078	125,985	136,316	146,212	2,089	52,228
1 adult: female	16-19	901	884	1,037	1,179	1,203	1,319	17	418	46%
	20-24	2,900	2,617	2,318	2,450	2,481	2,351	-22	-548	-19%
	25-29	5,714	5,759	5,256	4,711	4,972	5,035	-27	-679	-12%
	30-34	5,871	6,348	6,814	6,520	6,118	6,702	33	832	14%
	35-39	5,034	6,001	6,844	7,690	7,685	7,481	98	2,447	49%
	40-44	5,376	5,271	6,243	7,052	7,843	7,725	94	2,349	44%
	45-49	6,127	5,915	5,563	6,344	6,929	7,490	55	1,363	22%
	50-54	7,779	8,343	8,130	7,672	8,803	9,673	76	1,894	24%
	55-59	8,340	9,602	10,212	9,826	9,192	10,494	86	2,154	26%
	60-64	8,477	9,055	9,940	10,045	9,193	8,176	-12	-301	-4%
	65-69	10,163	9,286	9,571	10,070	9,743	8,553	-64	-1,610	-16%
	70-74	9,688	11,187	10,061	10,139	10,397	9,793	4	105	1%
	75-79	10,589	10,533	12,431	11,378	11,675	12,151	62	1,562	15%
	80-84	9,981	10,372	10,852	13,343	12,680	13,560	143	3,578	36%
	85-89	6,999	7,466	8,335	9,187	11,806	11,664	187	4,665	67%
	90+	3,796	4,400	5,448	6,906	8,547	11,537	310	7,741	204%
		All ages	107,736	113,038	119,056	124,512	129,269	133,706	1,039	25,970
1 adult, 1+ children	16-19	732	709	823	928	937	1,016	11	284	39%
	20-24	3,666	3,644	3,515	4,020	4,352	4,394	29	728	20%
	25-29	5,286	5,722	5,554	5,236	5,804	6,112	33	826	16%
	30-34	5,749	6,078	6,388	6,042	5,568	6,031	11	283	5%
	35-39	6,100	6,974	7,684	8,364	8,148	7,734	65	1,635	27%
	40-44	6,285	6,170	7,374	8,411	9,451	9,457	127	3,172	50%
	45-49	4,245	4,441	4,446	5,387	6,203	7,026	111	2,781	66%
	50-54	1,867	2,223	2,355	2,384	2,915	3,377	60	1,510	81%
	55-59	608	764	876	894	878	1,050	18	442	73%
	60+	651	702	802	917	1,020	1,114	19	463	71%
		All ages	35,187	37,428	39,816	42,584	45,276	47,311	485	12,124
2 adults	16-19	924	904	1,064	1,187	1,199	1,306	15	382	41%
	20-24	7,874	7,732	7,391	8,409	9,045	9,079	48	1,205	15%
	25-29	14,909	15,899	15,237	14,310	15,759	16,572	66	1,662	11%
	30-34	12,367	13,872	15,366	15,109	14,528	16,281	157	3,914	32%
	35-39	7,214	8,275	9,122	9,934	9,608	9,102	76	1,888	26%
	40-44	7,334	6,733	7,574	8,167	8,719	8,266	37	933	13%
	45-49	10,225	9,008	7,717	8,115	8,185	8,193	-81	-2,032	-20%
	50-54	16,017	15,500	13,541	11,487	12,022	12,088	-157	-3,929	-25%
	55-59	19,765	21,122	20,832	18,439	15,831	16,789	-119	-2,976	-15%
	60-64	21,602	23,518	26,104	26,612	24,342	21,635	1	32	0%
	65-69	22,789	22,159	24,557	27,587	28,426	26,231	138	3,442	15%
	70-74	16,445	20,998	20,982	23,738	27,147	28,435	480	11,991	73%
	75-79	12,316	13,586	17,783	18,106	20,843	24,147	473	11,831	96%
	80-84	7,279	8,282	9,453	12,658	13,131	15,376	324	8,096	111%
	85-89	3,065	3,517	4,198	4,930	6,757	7,151	163	4,086	133%
	90+	904	1,026	1,240	1,534	1,852	2,442	62	1,538	170%
		All ages	181,030	192,131	202,161	210,322	217,395	223,093	1,683	42,064
2+ adults, 1+ children	16-19	256	217	220	218	195	188	-3	-68	-26%
	20-24	2,502	2,273	2,024	2,149	2,181	2,070	-17	-433	-17%
	25-29	7,179	7,186	6,495	5,743	5,998	6,003	-47	-1,176	-16%
	30-34	14,703	14,590	14,375	12,677	10,939	11,075	-145	-3,628	-25%
	35-39	19,154	19,935	19,954	19,790	17,506	15,156	-160	-3,998	-21%
	40-44	23,170	20,212	21,708	22,341	22,811	20,744	-97	-2,427	-10%
	45-49	20,570	19,336	17,681	19,829	21,275	22,614	82	2,044	10%
	50-54	10,903	11,988	11,889	11,420	13,356	14,885	159	3,982	37%
	55-59	3,804	4,529	4,951	4,867	4,627	5,370	63	1,565	41%
	60+	2,782	2,969	3,259	3,438	3,414	3,261	19	479	17%
		All ages	105,023	103,235	102,556	102,473	102,302	101,364	-146	-3,659
3+ adults	16-19	830	752	826	878	848	891	2	61	7%
	20-24	5,236	4,930	4,560	5,017	5,248	5,142	-4	-93	-2%
	25-29	2,484	2,669	2,569	2,423	2,681	2,824	14	339	14%
	30-34	1,082	1,232	1,385	1,379	1,341	1,521	18	439	41%
	35-39	669	670	647	617	521	435	-9	-234	-35%
	40-44	1,889	1,388	1,262	1,105	961	746	-46	-1,144	-61%
	45-49	5,801	4,557	3,458	3,239	2,913	2,598	-128	-3,202	-55%
	50-54	9,512	9,205	8,035	6,768	7,034	7,024	-99	-2,487	-26%
	55-59	8,091	8,981	9,213	8,554	7,728	8,574	19	483	6%
	60-64	4,625	4,908	5,368	5,413	4,931	4,343	-11	-282	-6%
	65-69	3,221	2,956	3,073	3,264	3,191	2,811	-16	-410	-13%
70-74	1,836	2,198	2,042	2,135	2,269	2,213	15	377	21%	
75+	2,202	2,332	2,748	2,930	3,121	3,392	48	1,191	54%	
	All ages	47,478	46,778	45,185	43,723	42,788	42,514	-199	-4,964	-10%
All households	All ages	570,438	596,880	623,851	649,598	673,345	694,200	4,951	123,763	22%

**Footnotes**

1) Average annual change is the result of dividing the absolute change (before rounding) by the number of years of the projection.

Household figures are rounded to the nearest whole number.

**Table 9d: Household projections for TAYplan SDP area, by household type and age of head of household, 2014 to 2039**

Household type	Age group	2014	2019	2024	2029	2034	2039	Average annual change <sup>1</sup> 2014-2039	Overall change 2014-2039
1 adult: male	16-19	410	418	482	561	597	668	10	258 63%
	20-24	1,476	1,333	1,200	1,238	1,269	1,235	-10	-241 -16%
	25-29	2,711	3,025	2,808	2,591	2,744	2,864	6	153 6%
	30-34	2,753	3,070	3,529	3,397	3,232	3,513	30	760 28%
	35-39	2,372	2,832	3,183	3,668	3,568	3,412	42	1,041 44%
	40-44	2,954	2,813	3,457	3,964	4,631	4,583	65	1,629 55%
	45-49	3,511	3,323	3,127	3,783	4,276	4,931	57	1,420 40%
	50-54	3,329	3,564	3,340	3,128	3,758	4,232	36	903 27%
	55-59	3,036	3,607	3,813	3,518	3,232	3,822	31	786 26%
	60-64	2,864	3,303	3,956	4,215	3,929	3,643	31	779 27%
	65-69	2,781	2,730	3,004	3,452	3,539	3,198	17	417 15%
	70-74	2,066	2,649	2,569	2,784	3,147	3,173	44	1,107 54%
	75-79	1,967	2,102	2,741	2,709	2,964	3,379	56	1,412 72%
	80-84	1,620	1,768	1,889	2,455	2,419	2,651	41	1,031 64%
	85-89	1,087	1,214	1,388	1,524	2,037	2,047	38	961 88%
	90+	583	772	1,056	1,445	1,897	2,672	84	2,089 358%
	<b>All ages</b>	<b>35,520</b>	<b>38,523</b>	<b>41,541</b>	<b>44,430</b>	<b>47,239</b>	<b>50,024</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>14,503 41%</b>
1 adult: female	16-19	474	463	511	572	588	642	7	168 36%
	20-24	1,351	1,205	1,083	1,118	1,145	1,117	-9	-235 -17%
	25-29	1,903	2,126	1,979	1,829	1,944	2,028	5	125 7%
	30-34	1,637	1,832	2,115	2,052	1,962	2,143	20	506 31%
	35-39	1,326	1,666	1,950	2,330	2,351	2,316	40	990 75%
	40-44	1,464	1,323	1,560	1,722	1,955	1,903	18	439 30%
	45-49	2,112	1,863	1,652	1,895	2,044	2,262	6	150 7%
	50-54	2,825	2,869	2,567	2,298	2,652	2,878	2	53 2%
	55-59	3,081	3,554	3,659	3,302	2,985	3,473	16	382 13%
	60-64	3,298	3,335	3,534	3,342	2,789	2,336	-38	-962 -29%
	65-69	4,286	3,722	3,626	3,693	3,366	2,706	-63	-1,580 -37%
	70-74	4,203	4,750	4,073	3,901	3,899	3,478	-29	-725 -17%
	75-79	4,795	4,528	5,218	4,556	4,429	4,486	-12	-308 -6%
	80-84	4,828	4,930	4,954	6,015	5,535	5,626	32	798 17%
	85-89	3,417	3,672	4,040	4,292	5,494	5,301	75	1,884 55%
	90+	1,827	2,168	2,704	3,407	4,153	5,460	145	3,633 199%
	<b>All ages</b>	<b>42,825</b>	<b>44,007</b>	<b>45,224</b>	<b>46,325</b>	<b>47,290</b>	<b>48,153</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>5,328 12%</b>
1 adult, 1+ children	16-19	275	261	280	310	315	341	3	66 24%
	20-24	1,317	1,159	1,035	1,052	1,078	1,047	-11	-270 -20%
	25-29	2,149	2,312	2,052	1,831	1,862	1,883	-11	-266 -12%
	30-34	2,512	2,722	3,016	2,782	2,565	2,689	7	177 7%
	35-39	2,182	2,571	2,846	3,211	3,044	2,865	27	683 31%
	40-44	2,221	2,136	2,637	3,035	3,554	3,520	52	1,299 59%
	45-49	1,732	1,731	1,712	2,157	2,520	2,981	50	1,249 72%
	50-54	733	836	822	798	986	1,139	16	406 55%
	55-59	198	242	261	246	232	279	3	81 41%
	60+	176	195	225	250	257	262	3	86 49%
	<b>All ages</b>	<b>13,493</b>	<b>14,167</b>	<b>14,886</b>	<b>15,672</b>	<b>16,413</b>	<b>17,006</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>3,513 26%</b>
2 adults	16-19	453	452	508	579	604	667	9	214 47%
	20-24	3,461	3,435	3,359	3,754	4,079	4,208	30	747 22%
	25-29	4,055	4,635	4,456	4,188	4,508	4,746	28	691 17%
	30-34	3,016	3,363	3,908	3,836	3,676	4,021	40	1,005 33%
	35-39	1,767	2,039	2,209	2,478	2,371	2,220	18	453 26%
	40-44	2,284	1,964	2,201	2,314	2,511	2,332	2	48 2%
	45-49	3,869	3,169	2,611	2,787	2,792	2,880	-40	-989 -26%
	50-54	6,423	5,951	4,844	3,962	4,187	4,169	-90	-2,254 -35%
	55-59	8,299	8,895	8,497	7,137	6,016	6,532	-71	-1,767 -21%
	60-64	9,471	9,902	10,924	10,764	9,324	8,083	-56	-1,388 -15%
	65-69	10,266	9,702	10,185	11,255	11,108	9,646	-25	-620 -6%
	70-74	7,543	9,501	9,170	9,809	11,006	11,002	138	3,459 46%
	75-79	6,008	6,436	8,355	8,293	9,097	10,424	177	4,416 73%
	80-84	3,639	4,100	4,533	6,038	6,128	6,842	128	3,203 88%
	85-89	1,567	1,829	2,187	2,510	3,444	3,579	80	2,012 128%
	90+	461	557	705	899	1,103	1,457	40	995 216%
	<b>All ages</b>	<b>72,582</b>	<b>75,930</b>	<b>78,652</b>	<b>80,602</b>	<b>81,952</b>	<b>82,808</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>10,226 14%</b>
2+ adults, 1+ children	16-19	113	100	99	102	96	96	-1	-17 -15%
	20-24	1,084	995	910	939	978	964	-5	-120 -11%
	25-29	2,878	3,007	2,611	2,265	2,228	2,187	-28	-691 -24%
	30-34	5,170	5,134	5,284	4,599	3,958	3,870	-52	-1,300 -25%
	35-39	6,477	7,006	7,072	7,357	6,523	5,698	-31	-780 -12%
	40-44	7,922	6,671	7,285	7,439	7,827	7,053	-35	-869 -11%
	45-49	7,557	6,650	5,865	6,698	7,156	7,869	12	312 4%
	50-54	4,184	4,428	4,060	3,696	4,336	4,753	23	569 14%
	55-59	1,481	1,745	1,831	1,674	1,522	1,778	12	297 20%
	60+	1,090	1,147	1,249	1,305	1,276	1,204	5	114 10%
	<b>All ages</b>	<b>37,956</b>	<b>36,884</b>	<b>36,267</b>	<b>36,074</b>	<b>35,900</b>	<b>35,472</b>	<b>-99</b>	<b>-2,484 -7%</b>
3+ adults	16-19	315	293	319	341	340	361	2	46 15%
	20-24	1,969	1,941	1,843	2,043	2,171	2,190	9	222 11%
	25-29	454	536	539	521	575	620	7	165 36%
	30-34	212	247	300	308	305	344	5	132 62%
	35-39	202	226	234	250	229	206	0	3 2%
	40-44	727	550	538	495	466	370	-14	-357 -49%
	45-49	2,240	1,704	1,309	1,293	1,202	1,147	-44	-1,093 -49%
	50-54	3,660	3,445	2,856	2,381	2,557	2,579	-43	-1,081 -30%
	55-59	2,989	3,339	3,341	2,942	2,594	2,943	-2	-46 -2%
	60-64	1,892	1,934	2,089	2,028	1,730	1,477	-17	-415 -22%
	65-69	1,246	1,109	1,102	1,154	1,077	895	-14	-351 -28%
	70-74	747	913	844	866	936	899	6	152 20%
	75+	952	971	1,102	1,139	1,168	1,222	11	270 28%
	<b>All ages</b>	<b>17,605</b>	<b>17,207</b>	<b>16,416</b>	<b>15,761</b>	<b>15,351</b>	<b>15,253</b>	<b>-94</b>	<b>-2,352 -13%</b>
<b>All households</b>	<b>All ages</b>	<b>219,982</b>	<b>226,717</b>	<b>232,985</b>	<b>238,864</b>	<b>244,144</b>	<b>248,716</b>	<b>1,149</b>	<b>28,734 13%</b>

**Footnotes**

1) Average annual change is the result of dividing the absolute change (before rounding) by the number of years of the projection.  
Household figures are rounded to the nearest whole number.

**Table 10a: Projected percentage of people living alone in Glasgow & Clyde Valley SDP area, by gender and age group, 2014 to 2039**

Age of head of household	2014	2019	2024	2029	2034	2039
<b>Males</b>						
16-19	3%	4%	5%	5%	6%	6%
20-24	9%	9%	10%	10%	10%	11%
25-29	20%	21%	21%	22%	23%	24%
30-34	24%	25%	26%	27%	28%	30%
35-39	24%	27%	29%	31%	33%	36%
40-44	24%	27%	29%	31%	33%	35%
45-49	24%	27%	29%	31%	33%	35%
50-54	24%	26%	28%	30%	32%	33%
55-59	23%	26%	28%	30%	32%	34%
60-64	23%	26%	28%	30%	32%	34%
65-69	24%	25%	28%	30%	32%	33%
70-74	24%	24%	25%	26%	27%	28%
75-79	27%	27%	26%	26%	27%	27%
80-84	32%	31%	31%	30%	31%	32%
85-89	41%	41%	42%	42%	42%	43%
90+	42%	41%	40%	39%	39%	38%
<b>All adults</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>29%</b>
<b>Females</b>						
16-19	4%	4%	5%	5%	6%	6%
20-24	8%	8%	8%	8%	7%	7%
25-29	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%
30-34	14%	15%	16%	17%	17%	18%
35-39	13%	15%	16%	18%	19%	20%
40-44	13%	14%	15%	16%	17%	19%
45-49	15%	16%	17%	18%	20%	21%
50-54	18%	20%	21%	23%	24%	25%
55-59	22%	22%	23%	23%	24%	24%
60-64	26%	25%	25%	24%	24%	24%
65-69	32%	31%	29%	27%	26%	25%
70-74	39%	38%	35%	33%	30%	28%
75-79	49%	47%	46%	44%	41%	38%
80-84	59%	58%	58%	57%	55%	52%
85-89	63%	63%	64%	65%	66%	65%
90+	56%	59%	63%	66%	68%	71%
<b>All adults</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>25%</b>
<b>Total</b>						
16-19	4%	4%	5%	5%	6%	6%
20-24	8%	8%	9%	9%	9%	9%
25-29	17%	17%	18%	18%	19%	19%
30-34	19%	20%	21%	22%	23%	24%
35-39	19%	21%	23%	24%	26%	28%
40-44	18%	20%	22%	24%	25%	27%
45-49	19%	21%	23%	25%	26%	28%
50-54	21%	23%	24%	26%	28%	29%
55-59	22%	24%	25%	27%	28%	29%
60-64	24%	25%	26%	27%	28%	29%
65-69	28%	28%	28%	28%	29%	29%
70-74	32%	31%	30%	30%	29%	28%
75-79	40%	38%	37%	36%	34%	33%
80-84	48%	47%	46%	45%	44%	43%
85-89	55%	56%	56%	56%	56%	56%
90+	52%	54%	55%	57%	58%	59%
<b>All adults</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>27%</b>

**Footnote**

These figures are equal to the number of people in the age group projected to live in a 'one adult' household, divided by the projected population of that age and gender (including those living in communal establishments).

**Table 10b: Projected percentage of people living alone in Aberdeen City & Shire SDP area, by gender and age group, 2014 to 2039**

Age of head of household	2014	2019	2024	2029	2034	2039
<b>Males</b>						
16-19	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
20-24	8%	8%	7%	7%	7%	6%
25-29	18%	17%	17%	16%	15%	15%
30-34	20%	20%	20%	21%	21%	21%
35-39	20%	22%	23%	25%	26%	28%
40-44	18%	19%	21%	22%	23%	24%
45-49	17%	18%	19%	20%	21%	22%
50-54	17%	19%	20%	21%	22%	23%
55-59	18%	20%	22%	24%	25%	27%
60-64	18%	20%	21%	23%	24%	25%
65-69	17%	17%	18%	19%	20%	20%
70-74	19%	18%	18%	18%	19%	19%
75-79	21%	20%	19%	19%	18%	18%
80-84	27%	27%	27%	26%	27%	27%
85-89	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	38%
90+	42%	41%	41%	41%	41%	41%
<b>All adults</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>21%</b>
<b>Females</b>						
16-19	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
20-24	7%	7%	6%	6%	6%	5%
25-29	13%	13%	12%	12%	11%	11%
30-34	12%	12%	13%	13%	14%	14%
35-39	11%	11%	13%	14%	15%	16%
40-44	9%	10%	11%	12%	12%	13%
45-49	11%	12%	13%	14%	15%	16%
50-54	13%	14%	15%	16%	17%	18%
55-59	17%	17%	18%	18%	19%	19%
60-64	20%	19%	19%	18%	18%	18%
65-69	25%	23%	21%	19%	18%	16%
70-74	32%	30%	27%	24%	21%	19%
75-79	45%	41%	39%	35%	32%	28%
80-84	58%	58%	56%	56%	53%	51%
85-89	61%	61%	62%	61%	61%	59%
90+	56%	60%	64%	68%	71%	75%
<b>All adults</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>19%</b>
<b>Total</b>						
16-19	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
20-24	8%	7%	7%	6%	6%	6%
25-29	16%	15%	14%	14%	14%	13%
30-34	16%	16%	17%	17%	17%	18%
35-39	15%	17%	18%	19%	21%	22%
40-44	14%	15%	16%	17%	18%	19%
45-49	14%	15%	16%	17%	18%	19%
50-54	15%	16%	17%	19%	20%	21%
55-59	18%	19%	20%	21%	22%	23%
60-64	19%	19%	20%	21%	21%	22%
65-69	21%	20%	20%	19%	19%	18%
70-74	26%	24%	23%	21%	20%	19%
75-79	34%	31%	29%	27%	25%	23%
80-84	46%	44%	43%	42%	41%	40%
85-89	53%	52%	51%	51%	50%	50%
90+	52%	54%	56%	58%	59%	61%
<b>All adults</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>20%</b>

**Footnote**

These figures are equal to the number of people in the age group projected to live in a 'one adult' household, divided by the projected population of that age and gender (including those living in communal establishments).

**Table 10c: Projected percentage of people living alone in SESplan SDP area, by gender and age group, 2014 to 2039**

Age of head of household	2014	2019	2024	2029	2034	2039
<b>Males</b>						
16-19	3%	3%	4%	4%	5%	5%
20-24	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
25-29	16%	16%	15%	15%	15%	14%
30-34	19%	19%	19%	20%	20%	20%
35-39	22%	25%	27%	28%	30%	32%
40-44	21%	23%	26%	28%	29%	31%
45-49	21%	24%	26%	29%	31%	33%
50-54	20%	23%	25%	27%	30%	32%
55-59	21%	23%	25%	28%	30%	33%
60-64	20%	22%	23%	25%	27%	28%
65-69	19%	20%	21%	22%	24%	25%
70-74	20%	20%	20%	20%	19%	19%
75-79	24%	23%	22%	22%	22%	21%
80-84	31%	30%	31%	31%	31%	32%
85-89	38%	38%	38%	39%	39%	40%
90+	46%	45%	44%	44%	45%	45%
<b>All adults</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>25%</b>
<b>Females</b>						
16-19	3%	3%	4%	4%	4%	4%
20-24	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%
25-29	12%	12%	12%	11%	11%	11%
30-34	13%	13%	14%	14%	15%	15%
35-39	13%	13%	14%	15%	17%	18%
40-44	12%	13%	14%	15%	16%	17%
45-49	13%	13%	14%	14%	15%	15%
50-54	17%	18%	18%	19%	20%	21%
55-59	20%	21%	22%	22%	23%	24%
60-64	23%	23%	22%	22%	21%	21%
65-69	28%	26%	25%	23%	22%	20%
70-74	35%	33%	30%	28%	25%	23%
75-79	46%	43%	41%	38%	35%	32%
80-84	58%	56%	54%	52%	49%	47%
85-89	65%	64%	64%	63%	62%	60%
90+	58%	62%	65%	68%	71%	74%
<b>All adults</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>22%</b>
<b>Total</b>						
16-19	3%	3%	4%	4%	4%	5%
20-24	7%	7%	7%	6%	6%	6%
25-29	14%	14%	14%	13%	13%	13%
30-34	16%	16%	17%	17%	17%	17%
35-39	17%	19%	20%	22%	23%	25%
40-44	16%	18%	20%	21%	23%	24%
45-49	17%	18%	20%	21%	23%	24%
50-54	19%	20%	22%	23%	25%	26%
55-59	21%	22%	24%	25%	27%	28%
60-64	22%	22%	23%	23%	24%	25%
65-69	24%	24%	23%	23%	23%	23%
70-74	28%	27%	25%	24%	22%	21%
75-79	36%	34%	32%	30%	28%	27%
80-84	47%	45%	44%	42%	41%	40%
85-89	55%	54%	53%	53%	52%	51%
90+	55%	56%	58%	59%	60%	62%
<b>All adults</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>23%</b>

**Footnote**

These figures are equal to the number of people in the age group projected to live in a 'one adult' household, divided by the projected population of that age and gender (including those living in communal establishments).

**Table 10d: Projected percentage of people living alone in TAYplan SDP area, by gender and age group, 204 to 2039**

Age of head of household	2014	2019	2024	2029	2034	2039
<b>Males</b>						
16-19	3%	4%	4%	5%	5%	6%
20-24	8%	8%	7%	7%	7%	7%
25-29	18%	17%	17%	17%	18%	18%
30-34	20%	21%	21%	22%	23%	24%
35-39	19%	21%	22%	23%	24%	24%
40-44	21%	23%	25%	27%	28%	30%
45-49	21%	23%	25%	27%	29%	30%
50-54	19%	21%	23%	24%	26%	28%
55-59	19%	21%	23%	24%	25%	27%
60-64	19%	21%	23%	25%	27%	29%
65-69	19%	19%	20%	21%	22%	22%
70-74	19%	19%	19%	20%	20%	21%
75-79	23%	23%	23%	23%	24%	24%
80-84	27%	27%	26%	25%	25%	25%
85-89	36%	33%	32%	31%	30%	29%
90+	45%	45%	45%	45%	46%	46%
<b>All adults</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>23%</b>
<b>Females</b>						
16-19	4%	4%	5%	5%	5%	5%
20-24	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
25-29	12%	13%	13%	13%	13%	14%
30-34	11%	12%	13%	14%	15%	15%
35-39	10%	11%	13%	14%	16%	17%
40-44	9%	10%	10%	11%	12%	12%
45-49	12%	12%	12%	12%	13%	13%
50-54	15%	16%	16%	17%	17%	18%
55-59	19%	19%	20%	21%	22%	22%
60-64	21%	20%	19%	18%	18%	17%
65-69	27%	25%	23%	21%	19%	17%
70-74	34%	32%	29%	26%	23%	20%
75-79	45%	41%	39%	35%	32%	29%
80-84	59%	56%	54%	53%	50%	47%
85-89	63%	65%	64%	64%	64%	62%
90+	55%	57%	59%	61%	63%	64%
<b>All adults</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>21%</b>
<b>Total</b>						
16-19	4%	4%	4%	5%	5%	6%
20-24	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
25-29	15%	15%	15%	15%	16%	16%
30-34	16%	16%	17%	18%	19%	20%
35-39	15%	16%	17%	18%	20%	21%
40-44	15%	16%	17%	19%	20%	21%
45-49	16%	17%	18%	19%	21%	22%
50-54	17%	18%	19%	21%	22%	23%
55-59	19%	20%	21%	22%	23%	25%
60-64	20%	21%	21%	22%	22%	23%
65-69	23%	22%	21%	21%	20%	20%
70-74	27%	26%	24%	23%	22%	20%
75-79	35%	33%	31%	29%	28%	26%
80-84	46%	44%	42%	40%	38%	37%
85-89	53%	52%	51%	50%	49%	47%
90+	52%	53%	54%	55%	56%	57%
<b>All adults</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>22%</b>

**Footnote**

These figures are equal to the number of people in the age group projected to live in a 'one adult' household, divided by the projected population of that age and gender (including those living in communal establishments).

**Table 11: Comparison between principal, low and high migration variant household projections, by area, 2014 and 2039**

Area	2014	2039			Change (%) 2014-2039			Difference between principal and variant	
	All <sup>1</sup>	Low	Principal	High	Low	Principal	High	Low	High
CNP	8,653	9,020	9,195	9,259	4%	6%	7%	-1.9%	0.7%
LLTNP	6,556	6,656	6,634	6,677	2%	1%	2%	0.3%	0.6%
Glasgow & Clyde Valley	822,425	887,773	920,736	952,892	8%	12%	16%	-3.6%	3.5%
Aberdeen City & Shire	211,978	249,040	263,741	278,326	17%	24%	31%	-5.6%	5.5%
SESplan	570,438	659,988	694,200	728,262	16%	22%	28%	-4.9%	4.9%
TAYplan	219,982	237,988	248,716	259,812	8%	13%	18%	-4.3%	4.5%

**Footnotes**

1) The figure for 2014 is the same in all projections as they are all constrained to the household estimate for this year.  
Household figures are rounded to the nearest whole number.

## 10. Notes on statistical publications

### National Statistics

The UK Statistics Authority has designated these statistics as National Statistics, in line with the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007 and signifying compliance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics (available on the [UK Statistics Authority website](#)).

National Statistics status means that official statistics meet the highest standards of trustworthiness, quality and public value.

All official statistics should comply with all aspects of the Code of Practice for Official Statistics. They are awarded National Statistics status following an assessment by the Authority's regulatory arm. The Authority considers whether the statistics meet the highest standards of Code compliance, including the value they add to public decisions and debate.

It is National Records of Scotland's responsibility to maintain compliance with the standards expected of National Statistics. If we become concerned about whether these statistics are still meeting the appropriate standards, we will discuss any concerns with the Authority promptly. National Statistics status can be removed at any point when the highest standards are not maintained, and reinstated when standards are restored.

### Information on background and source data

Further details on data source(s), timeframe of data and timeliness, continuity of data, accuracy, etc. can be found in the About this Publication document that is published alongside this publication on the [National Records of Scotland website](#).

### National Records of Scotland

We, the National Records of Scotland, are a non-ministerial department of the devolved Scottish Administration. Our purpose is to collect, preserve and produce information about Scotland's people and history and make it available to inform current and future generations. We do this as follows:

- Preserving the past – We look after Scotland's national archives so that they are available for current and future generations, and we make available important information for family history.
- Recording the present – At our network of local offices, we register births, marriages, civil partnerships, deaths, divorces and adoptions in Scotland.
- Informing the future – We are responsible for the Census of Population in Scotland which we use, with other sources of information, to produce statistics on the population and households.

You can get other detailed statistics that we have produced from the [Statistics](#) section of our website. Scottish census statistics are available on the [Scotland's census website](#).



We also provide information about [future publications](#) on our website. If you would like us to tell you about future statistical publications, you can register your interest on the Scottish Government [ScotStat website](#).

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## **Revisions and corrections**

We, the National Records of Scotland, label any revisions and corrections that we have applied to any of our statistics. These revisions and corrections are clearly marked on the webpage of the publication as well on our [revisions and corrections](#) page available on the National Records of Scotland website.

Where applicable, revisions will also be carried out in accordance with the [revisions policy for population, migration and life events](#) statistics available on the Office for National Statistics website.

## **Enquiries and suggestions**

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## 11. Related organisations

Organisation	Contact
The Scottish Government (SG) forms the bulk of the devolved Scottish Administration. The aim of the statistical service in the SG is to provide relevant and reliable statistical information, analysis and advice that meets the needs of government, business and the people of Scotland.	Office of the Chief Statistician and Performance Scottish Government 3WR, St Andrews House Edinburgh EH1 3DG  Phone: 0131 244 0442  Email: <a href="mailto:statistics.enquiries@gov.scot">statistics.enquiries@gov.scot</a>  Website: <a href="http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics">www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics</a>
The Office for National Statistics (ONS) is responsible for producing a wide range of economic and social statistics. It also carries out the Census of Population for England and Wales	Customer Contact Centre Office for National Statistics Room 1.101 Government Buildings Cardiff Road Newport NP10 8XG  Phone: 0845 601 3034 Minicom: 01633 815044  Email: <a href="mailto:info@statistics.gsi.gov.uk">info@statistics.gsi.gov.uk</a>  Website: <a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk/">www.ons.gov.uk/</a>
The Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA) is Northern Ireland's official statistics organisation. The agency is also responsible for registering births, marriages, adoptions and deaths in Northern Ireland, and the Census of Population.	Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency McAuley House 2-14 Castle Street Belfast BT1 1SA Phone: 028 9034 8100  Email: <a href="mailto:info.nisra@dfpni.gov.uk">info.nisra@dfpni.gov.uk</a>  Website: <a href="http://www.nisra.gov.uk">www.nisra.gov.uk</a>

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